REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,146.—New Series.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1872.

Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Inland Postage on Newspapers having been reduced by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander [illegible] MacCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Jan. 1872.		Jan. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave Colombo	25
,, [illegible]	17	,, Galle	26
,, Vingorla	17	,, Negapatam	29
,, Carwar	18		Feb.
,, [illegible]	19	,, Madras	1
,, [illegible]	20	,, Coconada	3
,, Tellicherry	20	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, [illegible]	21	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Beypore	21	,, Gopaulpore	5
,, Cochin	22	,, False Point	6
,, Alleppey	23	Arrive CALCUTTA	7
,, Tuticorin	24		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th January 1872, at noon.

	Jan. 1872		Jan. 1872
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave BUSSORAH	26
,, Kurrachee	12	,, Fao	26
,, Guadur	13	,, Bushire	27
,, Muscat	15		Feb.
,, Bunder Abbas	17	,, Linga	1
,, Linga	19	,, Bunder Abbas	2
,, Bushire	21	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao	23	,, Guadur	6
Arrive BUSSORAH	24	,, Kurrachee	9
		Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th Janurry, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 6th January, at 4 P.M., calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY	Saturday.	Leave COCHIN	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Vingorla	do.	,, Calicut	do.
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Tellicherry	Sunday.
,, Carwar	do.	,, Cannanore	do.
,, Compta	do.	,, Mangalore	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Compta	do.
,, Cannanore	Wednesday	,, Carwar	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	do.	,, Goa	do.
,, Calicut	do.	,, Vingorla	do.
,, Beypore	do.	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive COCHIN	Thursday.	Arrive BOMBAY	Thursday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 18th instant.)

THE new and powerful Steam Ship St. Olaf, Captain Uille, registered 1,935 tons and highest Class at Lloyd's.

This Steamer has extensive and very superior accommodation for Passengers, both first and second class. There is a Stewardess on board, and the services of a Surgeon will be available.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £30

,, ,, to Liverpool £50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence on 5th proximo.)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel, which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez .... £ 0

,, ,, to Liverpool £50

2nd ,, to ,, ... £30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and special provision has been made by the Owners to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers, the absence of which so frequently occasions inconvenience and discomfort.

A medical man of experience is regularly attached to the Steamer, and punctuality with respect to date of departure will be observed.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM-SHIP EUROPEAN.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS are to embark by 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, January 4th, 1872.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th Jan., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 2nd January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO LIVERPOOL.

(To sail on or about the 6th of January.)

THE magnificent full-powered Screw Steam-ship NEMESIS, First-class, 2,717 tons Register, 550 Horse Power, J. Stuart, Commander (lately belonging to the P. & O. Company), offers an excellent opportunity for intending Passengers, having large and airy Cabins.

The Rates for Passage (exclusive of Wines) are—

1st Class to Liverpool .... £ 50

,, Suez .... £ 30

For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Russian Steam Navigation Trading and Odessa Railway Company have established a regular service between Odessa and Bombay.

IN accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400-Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Grekke, is expected here about the 15th of January next, and will have quick despatch.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February last, a direct Goods service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburgh, at reduced rates. For Freight, &c., apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHÉ, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th November 1871.

STEAMER TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well-known first-class fast sailing Steamer MOUNT-STUART ELPHINSTONE, Commander Francis J. Raffin, will leave Bombay, for the underNoted Ports, from Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and will leave Carwar on SUNDAY evening for Bombay :—

Hurnee	Malwan
Unjunwell	Vingorla
Rutnagherry	Goa (Panjim)
Jeytapore	Carwar.

For Freight or Passage apply to JEEWAJEE VITTAL, 73, Bazaar Gate Street ; or 45, Kalbadevi Road ; or T. G. Fernandes, Coach-builder, Byculla, opposite Jewish Synagogue.

Bombay, 23rd November 1871.

FOR LONDON.

(VIA HAVRE AND THE MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.

THE favourite Passenger Steam-ship MILBANKE, 1,296 Registered Tons, J. H. Smith, Commander.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. St. OLAF are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Barque PEMBROKESHIRE, from London, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the Thomson's Road Steamer "RAJAH," 8 horse power nominal, imported in 1870. This Engine has been successfully worked in different Coffee Districts of Ceylon for a year and a half past, but cost of fuel and the defective state of the Roads and Bridges have hindered its establishing itself as a means of transport.

Further information will be given and offers received by

Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co., Colombo,

Or by GADDUM & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

12 Dozen Pots of a choice collection of Flower and Fruit Trees.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English built double-seated Brougham by Godbeer, a pair of Bay Carriage horses, Plants, &c., at No. 66, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of W F. Hunter, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, pickle, and Liqueur frames, ice pitcher, a mahogany case containing a set of fish knives and forks for 12, a set King's pattern spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table for 8 persons, a set of camp ditto in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, handsomely carved circular, pier, sofa, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, half-backed sofas, teapoys, hatstand, plated 4 light and bronze single light hanging argand lamps, English iron painted four-post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, plants, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A handsome English-built double-seated Brougham, by Godbeer, with a pair of powerful bay carriage horses, and a set of English double harness, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Furnished Bungalow at "Matheran."

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the well furnished pucka-built Bungalow with a double Iron Roof, known as Wilderness, situated on the best part of the Hill, commanding an excellent view, with a small separate Bungalow, Servants' Quarters, Stabling and a Compound, admeasuring above 7 acres.

Particulars of which can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The property can be seen at any time from this to the day of sale by Visitors to Matheran.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder, a large Lot of lost Luggage, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, the following, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, or dwelling-house and tenements standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, formerly in the occupation of Bomonjee Jehangeer and others, and now of the said Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lane, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 190, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and contains by admeasurement 248 square yards and 4-9th of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the east by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the west by the 1st Parsee Street Wada Gully, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Bhicajee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1872.

BOMBAY.
NEW FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE GENERAL SEA AND LAND TRANSPORT AGENCY.

THIS AGENCY begins operations from to-day, and is prepared to forward parcels and packages to all parts of the world.

AGENTS.

D. P. Batha & Co., 11, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. Richard Passmore & Co., 3 Newman's Court, Cornhill, London.

Passengers' Luggage shipped, Passages engaged, and every attention paid to parties coming to or leaving India.

The terms are moderate. Prompt despatch given to goods and parcels, and every care taken that they are forwarded by the most expeditious routes towards destination.

All particulars given on application.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
General Merchants and Agents,
11, Oak Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 1st January 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COAST LINE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports :—

Leave Bombay, Thurs.,	Jan. 11	Arrive Porebunder, Sun.	Jan. 14
Arrive Diu, Friday,	,, 12	,, Dwarka, Monday,	,, 15
,, Verawul, ,,	,, 12	,, Kutch Mandvi, ,,	,, 15
,, Mangarole, Satr.	,, 13	,, Kurrachee, Tues.	,, 16

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched, according to the above table, on THURSDAY, the 11th January, 1872, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 20[illegible] Horse Power, 1,290 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade, has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez .... £ 30

,, ,, Liverpool .... £ 50

2nd Class ,, ... £ 30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Stewardess is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship SAM MENDEL, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective GOODS without delay ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Murdoch will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

SCOTT & WILLCOX,
Agents for Captain Murdoch, Ship Sam Mendel.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the Correspondence which has passed between the Government of Bombay and the Committee of the Chamber, on the question of the formation of a Port Trust, and to pass such Resolutions thereon as may be considered expedient.

Members of the Mercantile Community, European and Native, and the Public generally, are invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 3rd January 1872.

BYCULLA CLUB.—WANTED, a FIRST-CLASS COOK for the Byculla Club. He must be able to write English. Salary Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply to the Honorary Secretary.

W. LEE WARNE,
Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club.

Byculla Club, 3rd January 1872.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay and Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom and opened a Firm of his own under the name of "MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS."

Mr. Budroodin Alibhoy begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as "Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. Budroodin Alibhoy's long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c, &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer "Nebraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N. B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby given NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider—

1. Report from the Executive Engineer to the Municipality on the Toolsee Water Supply project.
2. Application of the Controller for leave of absence on sick certificate.
3. Correspondence regarding the expediency or otherwise of confirming certain leases of houses for the use of the Police and Health Department made for more than one year by the late Municipal Commissioner.
4. Correspondence regarding the legalities of certain Contracts in the Engineer's Department made for more than one year by the late Municipal Commissioner.
5. Report from the Health Officer, submitting forms of schedules to be used in the coming Census.
6. Application for the sanction of the Bench to the sale of certain land in old Rampart Row, &c., and of the right to build arcades over certain footpaths.
7. Application of the Commissioner for general sanction to the sale of street frontages for the purpose of setting houses forward.
8. Correspondence regarding the retrenchment of Dr. Hewlett's pay while on leave of absence.
9. Mr. T. C. Hope will ask for sanction to the payment of Rs. 11,609-10-10, the amount expended during the past year in excess of the grant towards the expense of working the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay.
10. Application of the Commissioner for sanction to a lease intended by the late Commissioner to be entered into with Government for 411 acres of land at Bandora to be used as a grazing ground.
11. Appointment of a Committee of Claims or authorisation of the Commissioner to dispose of such as may be unprovided for in the Budgets of past years.
12. Expediency or otherwise of appointing a Committee of the Justices to scrutinize the Weekly Accounts of the Commissioner.
13. Letter from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, on the subject of the nuisance caused by the Sonapore Drain.
14. Government Resolution, No. 1,493 of 1871, dated 12th December last, on the subject of the Railway approach to Colaba.
15. Report of the Visiting Justices for the year 1871.
16. Appointment of Visiting Justices for the year 1872.
17. Nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1872.
18. Petition of Lingoo Peroo, dated 24th June 1871, complaining that he has been disallowed to keep his goats in a shed built for that purpose at Byculla, and the Municipal Commissioner's Report thereon.
19. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner reporting on the petition to the Justices of Caree Mahomed Ismael Chilmai, dated December 22nd, 1871.
20. Letter from Acting Chief Secretary to Government, No. 3753 of 1871, dated 15th December last, on the subject of the Justices preventing the payment of the Police from the Fund specially charged by law with that expenditure.
21. Letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, communicating that the Government of India sanction the reduction proposed by this Government in the cost of the Bombay City Police.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd January 1872.

FOR SALE, a first-class MAHOGANY GRAND PIANO, 7 Octaves, brass bound and otherwise built expressly for India by Collard and Collard. As good as new. Also tin lined case for same.

An Open Carriage (by Silk and Sons) and pair of 7 years old light Grey Arabs. Both horses are fit for the Saddle.

A Lady's Saddle and Bridle, in excellent condition.

Apply to M. P. G., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,
SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES,
By W. W. Greener, Birmingham.

A fresh consignment of GUNS and HENRY-MARTINI RIFLES for Sporting purposes has been received.

Price Lists on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

N.B.—Some Sporting Suiders expected shortly.

TO LET, from 1st February, the BUNGALOW No. 60C, on Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of Mr. Woods. Rent Rs. 175.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

No. 22, Rampart Row.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 66, on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Mr. Hunter. Rent Rs. 150.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

No. 22, Rampart Row.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No 76, on Malabar Hill, lately vacated by Mr. Shepherd. Rent Rs. 200.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

No. 22, Rampart Row.

LOST, while going to the Currency Bank from the Forbes Street, Fort, TWO CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each. Both have the initials B M D marked on the back. Whoever will bring the same to the Office of the Commissioner of Police, or furnish any clue that would lead to the recovery of the same will be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.

32, Cornhill, London.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,
OR BUTTER FROM FRESH MILK.

The Milk after the Butter has been extracted being as useful as before for the purposes for which fresh milk is generally required.

The process of making the butter is this : the milk must have lost all its Animal heat before being placed in the Churn. This may be arrived at either by allowing it to stand for an hour in the open air or by putting (if the time cannot be spared) the bowl into a basin of water. The fresh milk when quite cold being placed in the Churn so as to a little less than half fill it, the cover is then put on and the plunger (which works through a hole in the cover) to be moved steadily up and down at the rate of 40 strokes a minute, always taking care to keep the flange at the bottom of the Plunger below the surface of the milk. 10 minutes is about the time required to make the Butter.

To make butter from cream, take the cream and mix with it sufficient water to make it of the consistence of fresh milk, and then work precisely the same as for fresh milk.

A 2 Quart Churn	requires 1½ seers milk	and will make	1 cup of Butter.
1 Gall ,,	,, 3 ,,	,, ,,	2 ,,
1½ ,, ,,	,, 5½ ,,	,, ,,	3 ,,

If cream be used, half as much again (butter) will be the result.

They are made of stout Block tin, and are so simple in construction that it is impossible for them to get out of order.

They are, apart from the satisfaction of knowing that one is eating perfectly pure Butter (a great thing when children are in the case), a very economical article to use, as the item of Butter disappears from the milk Bill. But the amount of milk does not increase ; the butter is also sweeter than when made from cream.

PRICES.

Size.	Sieve.	Print.	Churn.	Lactometer.	Complete.
* 2 Quarts..	Rs. 1-8	8 as.	Rs. 6	Rs. 1	.. Rs. 8 8
4 ,,	1-8	8 ,,	7	1	.. 9 8
6 ,,	1-8	8 ,,	8	1	.. 10 8

* This is the size most in demand.

Sold Separately.

Hair Sieves	Rs. 1 8
Wire	3 0
Butter Prints	0 8 each
Lactometers	1 0 ,,

LACTOMETERS OR MILK GAUGES,
For testing the quality of Milk.
Re. 1 each.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
9 AND 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,
(LATE OF HUMMUM STREET),
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY established ourselves at this place as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS under the Style and Firm of

E. SPINNER & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1872.

NOTICE.—Our BUSINESS will, from the 1st JANUARY 1872, be carried on under the Style of KING and Co.

GEO. S. KING & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1871.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP between the Undersigned, carried on under the Firm of H. D. FRECK & Co., was DISSOLVED by MUTUAL CONSENT on the 18th November last. All contracts and engagements will be carried out by Mr. EMIL SPINNER, who is entrusted with the liquidation.

H. D. FRECK.
EMIL SPINNER.

THE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation) —All persons having CLAIMS against the above Company are requested to SEND PARTICULARS thereof immediately to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay. Dated this 2nd day of January 1872.

H. W. PAYNE, Liquidator.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the SCARCITY of SPARKLING WINES, they are compelled to ADVANCE the PRESENT RATES On and after the 6th inst., Prices will be as under, viz. :—

Magnums of Champagne			Rs. 84 per dozen.
Finest Dry	do.	qts.	,, 42 ,,
Fine Sparkling,	do.	qts.	,, 38 ,,
Good ,,	do.	qts.	,, 32 ,,

Dean Lane, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—Persons having CLAIMS in respect to DEPOSIT RECEIPTS connected with Local Fund Works, Tanna District, are requested to submit the same before the 15th JANUARY next to Captain Maunsell, R.E., President Local Fund Sub-Committee.

J. W. ROBERTSON,
Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

Tanna, Collector and President Local Fund Committee's Office, Chowna, 16th December 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO.'S PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY, IS WITHDRAWN.

A good portion of the Miscellaneous Stock having been disposed of by Private Sale, there will be no further Auction Sale.

During this week will be offered at VERY REDUCED RATES the following articles ; such as remain unsold will be re-shipped to England :—

A splendid assortment of
MATHEMATICAL,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
ARCHITECTURAL,
and
DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
and
DRAWING PAPERS.
Detailed Catalogues will appear.

A small and select Invoice of
FRAMED CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS,
and
EXQUISITELY-COLOURED PHOTOGRAPHS.

Several
CARRE'S ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

SWEET-TONED ORCHESTRINA,
(Suitable for playing by hand or by mechanical contrivance).

THE
JEWELLERY
Is of a quality and workmanship seldom procurable in Bombay.
IT COMPRISES
BRACELETS,
Set with Jewels, of Elegant Designs.
NECKLETS AND NECK CHAINS,
Of worked Gold.
SPLENDID SUITES OF BRACELETS, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.
(Some remarkable works of Art.)
DEMI-SUITES,
Of Brooch and Ear-Rings of the most varied and the newest Patterns.

KLASEREI'S WINES.

LETTER-COPYING PRESSES.

DRAWING PAPER.
&c., &c., &c.

N.B.—THE REDUCED RATES ARE FOR CASH ONLY.

SO[illegible] & CO.,
[illegible]EET, BOMBAY.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
DAVE CARSON SAHIB
KA PUCKA TUMASHA.

THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1872,
FOR
THE FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MADAME CARSON.

PROGRAMME KHO DEKKHO.

PART FIRST.

Introductory Overture .... Julian's "Eight o'clock" Polka.
Ballad .... Snow White Blossoms ... Mr. S. Herberte.
Chansonnette .... La Rieuse .... Madame Carson.

COMIC ANGLO-INDIAN INTERLUDE,
Introducing the Original Songs,
"I WISH THAT I'D BEEN BORN A GIRL,"
AND
"COOCHPERWANIE MARI JAHN,"
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Solo Violin .... Le Romantique ... Mons. Semeladis.
Nautical Song .... Tom Bowling ... Mr. S. Herberte.
"Perche Non Vikni Amora. The Guard's Waltz. Madame Carson.

MUSICAL INTERLUDE,
Consisting of a Performance on the Piano, Cornet, Drum, and Bells, simultaneously,
Mr. H. GOULSTONE.

Part First will conclude with
BISMARCK'S PET,
OR
THE GERMAN NIGGER,
DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND

Descriptive Song...The Ship on Fire............Mr. H. Goulstone.

THE BIG SUN FLOWER,
BY
DAVE CARSON.

Violin Fantasia....Le Tremolo—De Beriot ...Mons. Semeladis.
Ballad............Farewell, my mother dear..Mr. S. Herberte.
Cavatina .... Robert Le Diable .... Madame Carson.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with
DAVE CARSON'S ORIGINAL SKETCH, ENTITLED,
THE INTELLIGENT YOUTH.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle...Rs. 4 0 0 | Gallery ....Rs. 1 0 0
Stalls .... ,, 2 0 0 | Pit .... ,, 1 0 0

Children—Half Price.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at 9 P.M. Reserved Seat Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co., where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the execution, by Contract, of the ANNUAL REPAIRS to MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, such as Markets, Slaughter Houses, Public Necessaries, Cattle Ponds, Police Chowkies, Sluices, &c., &c., for the year 1872.

Persons intending to tender are requested to call at the Office of the Undersigned, where printed forms of Tender and Schedules can be had on payment of One Rupee, and where also Specification, &c., can be seen and other information obtained.

Tenders should be forwarded to T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 10th January 1872, with the following endorsement on the covers :—"Tenders for Annual Repairs."

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Actg. Munpl. Commr. for the City of Bombay,

R. G. WALTON, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 26th December 1871.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
OIL AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, CASTOR OIL, and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing the 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered, the annual consumption, averaging about 420 tons of Cocoanut Oil, 460 tons of Castor Oil, and 106 tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeepers' Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Oil or Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 13th January 1872.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,500 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find security equal to 10 per cent. of the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office Byculla, 24th November 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS
FOR THE
COLD SEASON.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK
AT
ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SHIRT, HOSIERY, AND OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO CASH PURCHASERS.

SHIRTS.
LATEST DESIGNS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	[illegible] 8 42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes.	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts.	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure
FROM
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

West End, Shakespeare, Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, with Tie for Flannel Shirts	6 8	7 0

SUPERIOR LONDON HATS.

Best Dress Hats.. {Lincoln Bennett and Co.'s}	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt ...	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

BEST STIFF FELT HATS.

Harrogate, London, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton, Napier	6 8	7 0
Egerton (New Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Blenheim, Cambridge, Napier, Isis	6 8	7 8
Scotch Caps, Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 0

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets {Low Crown}	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine Merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 0 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 0

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 0
Super Ribbed do	16 8	18 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	20 0	22 8
Best Super	22 0	25 8

SHOOTING KNICKERBOCKERS.

Pure Merino	4 12	5 12
Extra Stout Merino	5 12	6 8
Best Yachting Jerseys	9 8	10 8
Cardigan Wool Jackets	10 0	11 8

SCARFS AND TIES,
LATEST SHAPES.

Promenade, Jules Favre, Livingstone Small Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening	1 12 2 4 2 12	2 0 2 8 3 2
Conqueror, Duke, Stroller Large Sailor's Knott, Spring Fastening	2 0 2 6 2 12	2 4 2 12 3 2
Washing Spot, Corded Silk Winsors for Tieing Sailor's Knott or Bow	1 12 to 3 4	2 0 to 3 12
Best Tom Thumb Ties	0 14	1 0
Best Eglington	1 4	1 8
Dress Ties	0 8	0 10
,, made Bows	0 14	1 0

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Morocco leather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 68 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20 22 24	19 8 22 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather.		2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks		4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours		12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms		9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Best Twill Sheets, per pair		9 8	11 0
,, ,, extra wide		11 8	13 0
Pillow Cases		1 8	1 12
Double Damask Cloth, 9 ft. by 7½		16 8	18 0
Damask Napkins, 5/8 by 5/8		10 8	12 0
,, ,, ¾ by ¾		15 0	16 8
Real Whitney Blankets, white, per pair		23 0	26 0
Scarlet		22 0	25 0
Hand Towels, per doz.		9 8	10 8
Fine Linen Huckaback, per doz.		14 0	16 0
White or Brown Turkish	For Both	20 0	23 0
Extra large do.		28 0	33 0

BEST LONDON JEWELLERY.

Gold Collar Studs, from	7 8	8 8
,, Front Studs ,,	13 0	14 8
,, Links ,,	18 0	20 0
,, Solitaires ,,	16 0	18 0

The above are plain and neat Patterns of latest Design.

LUND'S PATENT

Collar Studs	Warranted 14 Carat Gold on Ivory, last for years	1 8	1 12
Front ,,		3 12	4 8
Solitaires		4 0	4 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET,
OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

TENTS.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
DOUBLE POLE TENTS,
12 FEET BY 25 FEET.
PRICE Rs. 150.

JUST RECEIVED, EX XANTHO,

DOUBLE-BARREL C. F. BREECH-LOADING GUNS, BY REILLY, 12 BORE,

Damascus Barrels, in Portable Leather Cases, with complete Cartridge Making Apparatus. Price Rs. 300 to Rs. 350.

LOADED CARTRIDGES
AND
CARTRIDGE CASES
FOR THE ABOVE.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, K.P., G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government ; the East India and E. B. Railways ; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments ; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies ;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street,
Calcutta.
52, Old Broad Street, London.
97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes
(Ancien Passage Mires), Paris.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. Lazarus & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. Lazarus, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials,
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail ; yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this pirnciple has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co., humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS,

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLE.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develope the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra Table" has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue ; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each.

Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability ; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement ; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description ; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

MERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET continue dull and quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value # sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	82
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 pl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	652½
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	188¼
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,360
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 n'.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
27,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	86
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,270
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	925
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
600	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 pc	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,750
300	2,000	1,800	30 pc	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,110
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,325
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 pc	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	60 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600
120	2,500	all	250 pc	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE,

From Monday, 18th Dec., to Saturday, 30th Dec. 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	8,899	14	0
House Rate	6,630	13	0
Police Rate	2,551	3	4
Lighting Rate	2,554	3	4
Water Rate	18,022	4	4
Halalcore Cess	3,685	2	11
Market Fees	28,794	6	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	95,133	14	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,949	10	5
Fines and Penalties	261	14	4
Town Duties	27,502	5	10
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	4,500	0	0
Total Rs.	2,00,488	12	0

NOSHERWANJEE COYAJEE,
Assistant Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—3RD JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 3rd January, 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd January, 1-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 36 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 2nd January, 5-59 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hour 29 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd January, 4-13 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd January, 11-56 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 2nd to 9 P.M. of the 3rd January 1872 is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min	
From Calcutta	8	10	0	12
,, Kurrachee	0	26	0	1
,, Madras	0	53	0	7

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd Jan., 2 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 3rd Jan., 2-15 P.M.; via Turkey, 1st Jan., 8-29 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 2nd Jan., 5-59 P.M.; via Turkey, Jan., 2nd 6-10 P.M. From America, via Russia, 2nd Jan., 9-54 P.M.; via Turkey, 2nd Jan., 7-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 2d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 0s. 0d. Nom.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Burmah	Garrick	Rangoon.
	Munsoory	Lorenzen	Moulmein.
	Kate Gregory	Nacoda	Moulmein.
	Venus (s)	Crowell	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Travancore, Eastley, to China, &c.
Ship Phuttee Allum, Row, to Chittagong.

The Steamer Cashmere, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
30	Star of Greece	Shaw	London, Sept. 23.
31	Madras (s)	Starratt	Moulmein, Dec 24.
	Houghton Tower	Trumble	San Francisco, Aug. 12

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.		
30	Meinam (F S)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
30	Meinam (F S)	Galle.
	Abyssinia (s)	Rangoon.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 3.

Palmer, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff, on leave, from Deolalee.
Broadhurst, Captain, 20th Hussars, on medical certificate, from Umballa.

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Baldovan, 4,604 iron bars, T. Steuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 5 cases glassware, J. N. Mahomed; 251 casks beer, J Ruttonjee Sons.

Nebraska, s, 1 case pianoforte and 1 case harmonium, H. M. and Sons; 16 cases oilmanstores, 2 cases hams, and 1 case bacon, J. Eduljee Sons; 2 cases haberdashery and 2 cases flannel &c., the L. A. and A. Co.; 16 cases worm tablets, Gaddum and Co.

Baldovan, 30 cases yellow metal sheets, Leggatt and Co.; 178 boxes claret, N. Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM SUEZ.

Xantho s, 26 bales paper, H. Z. Abadin.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 20 bags provisions, A. K. Dady and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Amoy, 21 cases sulphuric acid, C. Jeewajee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Prince Regent, 44 bales cotton, G. Premchund.

Royal Sovereign, 139 bales cotton, Landing and Shipping Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 259 bales cotton, B. Vizboocandass; 50 bales cotton, L. Inderjee; 30 bales cotton, L. Mooljee; 68 bales cotton, P. Chapsey; 68 bales cotton, B. Nurpall.

Nemesis s, 115 bales hides, S. S. Mahomed; 35 bales wool, R. Mahomed; 18 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co; 200 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee & Co; 50 bales wool, P. Kessowjee; 11 bales hides, N. J. Moolla; 28 bales cotton, R. Vussonjee; 32 bales wool, S Vajjee; 35 bales wool, C. Pitamber; 100 bales cotton, P. Canjee; 26 bales wool, E. Visram; 50 bales wool and 35 bales cotton, B. Dwarkadass; 50 bales cotton, B. Girdhur; 100 bales cotton, V. Vulubdass.

European s, 1 block stone, D. Merwanjee & Co; 34 bales coir yarn, L. Vullub.

Nebraska s, 151 casks cocoanut oil, S. Mooljee; 152 bales cotton, L. Naranjee; 21 bales cotton, H. Khetsee; 100 bales cotton, V. Vulludass; 214 bales cotton, S. Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 160 bales cotton, C. Mowjee.

Golconda s, 80 bales wool, D. Ruttonsey; 212 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.; 35 bales wool, F. M. Dama; 27 bales cotton, D. Ruttonsey; 40 bales cotton, G.H. Fazul & Co.; 91 bales cotton, M. Jewraz; 75 bales wool, J. Purshotum.

The Foundling, 130 bales cotton, B. Ambaidass.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda s, 10 cases fishmaws, P. Damjee; 18 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, S. M. Dama; 18 bales hides and skins, P. Damjee; 8 bales skins, L Khakey; 21 cases cardamoms and 6 bales skins, B. I. S. N. Co.; 100 bundles deer horns, D. Hasson; 17 bales hides, C. Nanjee; 80 cases ginger, H. B. Touche and Co; 4 bales skins, D. Esmaljee.

Saladin, 50 bales cotton, G. H. Fazul and Co; 20 bags saltpetre, L. Sewjee; 15 bales hides, W. Hoosin; 68 bags linseed, C. Megjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Golconda, s, 50 bales cotton, K. Preisworek and Co; 38 bags pepper and 81 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Golconda s, 96 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venus s, 5 chests Malwa opium, F. Amijbhoy; 25 boxes country soap, C. Oomersee; 134 bundles sharkfins and fishmaws, P. Assur; 12 chests Malwa opium, C. Bomanjee; 60 bales white twist, P. Chimunram; 75 packages saltpetre, C. Woomersy; 35 chests Malwa opium, R. Habibbhoy; 201 bales cotton, 125 bales white twist, 36 bales grey dimities, P. Assur; 26 chests M. opium, E. Nensee; 5 chests Malwa opium, J. Ramjee.

Travancore s, 16 chests Malwa opium, E. Noordin & Co; 5 chests [illegible]

FOR [illegible]

[illegible]

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At Noon.		At Noon.
Thursday	... Jan. 1872 ... 4	Thursday	... Jan. 1872 ... 18.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At Noon.
Thursday	... Jan. 1872 .. 18

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

The uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three Months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of this Paper is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WESTLAKE—December 20th, at Mount Lodge, Blackheath Hill, the wife of John Westlake, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LONGCROFT—December 28th, at Madras, the wife of Colonel Longcroft, Deputy Adjutant General, of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

HAVERTY—December 27th, at Rockcliff, Simla, of consumption, Mr. W. J. Haverty, of the Chief Inspector of Musketry's Office, aged 31 years and 5 months.

MUIR—December 28th, at Bangalore, Major J. J. Muir, Madras Staff Corps.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India. Subscription for One Year.. ..Rs. 42

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1872.

THE telegram from England received in Bombay on the 2nd instant, informs us that all officers of the Indian Staff Corps are to be transferred to the British establishment. Seeing that nearly the entire body of Indian officers belong to the Staff Corps, the order will affect almost the whole of the commissioned officers of the Indian service in the three Presidencies. The *Times of India* sees in the announcement the immediate reorganization of Indian military affairs. This journal is not quite prophetic, seeing that it is not alone in that view. Our rulers, the officers of the Indian army, and a large portion of the public have long since come to the conclusion that the wild, reckless, and fatal policy of Sir Charles Wood must be reversed. It is no secret that Lord Napier of Magdala would immediately restore the old regimental system if the matter rested only on his individual authority and opinion. The India Office cannot deny, that the views which the late Major-General Jameson expressed upon the Amalgamation Order of 1861, and which that able officer, General Sir George Balfour, so fully endorsed and advocated, were to the effect that the changes then proposed were too formidable and complicated to last. Those who have been behind the curtain are not ignorant that the late General Jameson has left his opinion as a legacy to those in power, to be acted upon, we hope, if the interests of the tax-paying public are consulted. The question of army organization is too deep and intricate a one for the space permitted to a leading article, yet it is far too important a subject to be silently passed over. It had been the boast of liberal Governments that their measures were always economical ones, but the Government which carried the Amalgamation scheme lost sight of the terrible military expenditure that was sure to follow on a sudden and mighty revolution in the military system. The Indian Minister of the day spoke of the liberality of Government to some of their officers, but other officers—and they were not a few—who were shut out of the promised advantages, grumbled and petitioned, until at last the injustice and illegality of selecting some favoured men for the Staff Corps and promotion, and thus superseding others: became apparent. Rights and privileges had been guaranteed by an Act of Parliament. A chief and important right was rise by seniority. This was ignored. The question was fought out with great bitterness on the side of Sir Charles Wood, but with calm dignity and determination on the part of the officers. The result all know who have watched Indian politics in the House of Commons. Two Royal Commissions found for the officers, and the Senate, after a spirited debate of some hours, endorsed the complaints of several hundred officers. There was one of two courses only to adopt—the first throwing the Staff Corps open to all officers; the other to cancel the Staff Corps warrant. The adoption of the first line was costly at starting, and ruinous in the end as a financial measure. To accept the second course was a prudential proceeding. But to do so was the difficulty. Officers would have to be disrated, staff pay to be refunded, and pride offended. But even these minor disagreeabilities would not have stood in the way of a general crash to the new regime had not more cogent arguments been ready. Big men at the India Office had given their views—great men in the assembly of the people had carried amalgamation, and were pledged to support Sir Charles Wood. Was the pet scheme of the Yorkshire statesman to be strangled after its birth? when it had even lived long enough to get into short frocks. Were Major-General Pears and General Baker to have written minutes in vain recommending the scheme? Oh, no! There were a great many words to be eaten, and those words had to be devoured by a great many officials. The meal was nasty, and the proposers of the Staff Corps—like the dog which will not eat dog—would not consent to eat up their own folly, even when the working of the new system was shown to have produced illegalities and injustice.

The Staff Corps warrant ought to have been cancelled, and at once, upon two grounds—it had created grievances, and, consequently, claimants: and these two things produced a necessity for compensation, and hence inflicted a heavy charge on the revenues of the country. We certainly would not have recommended the Government of that day to have recovered the pay drawn in any superior grade which was conferred on the early recipients of Staff Corps rank; for we have ever held it to be a wrong policy to recover pay once granted. But Government have so frequently cancelled promotions, that without going into the question of the justice or wisdom of the policy, and on which we have a strong feeling, they decidedly could by their own precedent law have restored the old system some years ago at an insignificant cost. To do so now without outlay will be impossible. In any new scheme, or on a return to the old system, all rank must be confirmed, and all pay drawn in present and former grades must be declared to be irrecoverable.

The Staff Corps was formed without any exact idea as to what its strength or cost would prove to be. It was forced upon India without careful enquiry, and in the face of the opinion of able men that it could not last. Already the cost of the Staff Corps has swelled the yearly pay abstract enormously. We have less officers than we had, and we annually pay more. The officers of the Indian army are as it were dying out, and yet we have an extravagant institution which gets more costly every day. And why is it more costly? Because an enhanced rate of promotion entitles officers for less periods of service than formerly, to an increased rate of pay. The whole army is gallopping at full speed to the rank of General and to Colonel's allowances, and we have scarcely a Lieutenant in the service. No new appointments are made except those rare transfers from Royal Regiments to the Staff Corps, and the officers so posted are men of several years' standing. In a word, we have hardly any officers left to perform the duties that appertained to the old-fashioned Subaltern. Captains of regiments are acting as Adjutants, and Field Officers are called upon to perform tours of duty which formerly fell to Ensigns.

The system has been tried and worn itself out. No partial remedy will do. The tree is bad, and it must be cut down. There was a cry for irregular regiments, and we have seen the result of six officers with a regiment—gentlemen taken from various corps and mixed up for duty—each one bringing his separate ideas into these very irregular regiments. We have seen attached officers posted to corps in which juniors held staff appointments, and we have been told it was not supersession. We know of difficulties that have arisen from this cause which could never have occurred under the old system.

But enough, although we could show the failure which has occurred in many other things also. We have heard and seen sufficient to come to the conclusion that, with all its faults, the old regimental system produced good officers and served the State. In those days we had no idle officers. Now we run against the unemployed officer at every station. It is not his fault: he is willing to serve, and feels deeply the want of something to do. But day by day he is growing rusty and finds himself unable to keep up with the military science of the day. The Commander-in-Chief cannot help this loss of talent to the service. To post such and such an officer to such and such a regiment would sometimes be impolitic. A junior possibly holds an appointment in a regiment and draws staff pay; and the senior, if attached, would actually often command a parade, while the strange anomaly would be that he drew less than a man many years his junior. In every army in the world rank ever gave in a regiment the advantage of better pay, but in the Indian army in the present day the advantage of pay is not always to the man who has perhaps grown white in the service of his country. If we had secured under the new system greater military efficiency we might not grudge the large cost of the Staff Corps; but able men, who have watched the past ten years, fail to perceive that the Indian army owes anything to the Staff Corps or the new order of events, or indeed that we have got a better class of officers. The time has come for the adoption of a comprehensive plan, and we have plenty of officers capable of arranging the conditions for a new state of things. Let the Government of each Presidency be called upon to report upon the working of the Staff Corps, and its cost to the exchequer, and let witnesses be examined: permission being given to all officers to put forward their views in a proper form. The time has passed when blind passion and self-interest should guide in matters of national importance. England has set a good example in army reform; she is putting her house in order, made alive to the necessity for so doing by what she has recently witnessed on the battle-fields of France. If England, in her insular position, finds precaution requisite, ought we not to look into our military institutions on a Continent where we may at any time be assailed either by foes from afar or by rebellion in our midst? The sooner the Home Government recognizes the fact that something more substantial is wanted than a mere transfer of the names of the officers of the Staff Corps to the British establishment, the sooner shall we get our army placed upon a better footing than at present. The only object, apparently, in the present order is that of getting all the officers of the home and Indian Army on one list, so as to regulate rank and precedence and the right to Colonel's allowances. We need not point out that as the Staff Corps is a large body of officers without men, no real or better state of efficiency is secured by this order. Still the thin end of the wedge is driven in, and we may expect more to follow.

THE Mogul community of Calcutta have at last held a meeting to raise subscriptions for their suffering brethren in Persia.

IT is said that Dr. Cumming is engaged in an elaborate attempt to show that the end of the world will certainly come in 1875.

THE regiments which lately revolted at Goa have been disbanded without pay, and their officers will soon be tried by courts-martial.

MR. A. P. HOWELL, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has been granted two years' furlough from March next.

"OAKOVER," at Simla, the property of the Puttiala Rajah, has been rented by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the ensuing season.

THE Viscount De San Januario, ex-Governor-General of Goa, has, we notice, been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the Portuguese Government at the Court of Pekin.

THE Government of India is said to have sanctioned a tuccavee advance of Rs. 10,000 to the cultivators in certain talookas of the Nassick collectorate for the relief of distress there.

WE are glad to learn that there was a good fall of rain at Bushire in the middle of December, and that cultivators—at least those of them that can afford to do so—were then making preparations for sowing.

MR. RIVETT-CARNAC's title has been changed. From Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars he has now become Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India.

A SIMLA correspondent of a contemporary says that the Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell goes home on furlough in March next; and that it is rumoured that Mr. Stuart Hogg will be nominated to the vacant seat in the Council.

THE *Indian Statesman* quotes approvingly Mr. Carlyle's saying—"The world contains about eight hundred millions of human beings, *mostly fools*." The *Statesman's* readers, of course, belong to the majority; but how about the *Statesman* himself? To prevent mistakes, he had better get a certificate of infallibility at once from Mr. Carlyle.

A TELEGRAM received in Madras on Saturday states that M. Cammiade, the proprietor and responsible editor of the French paper *Le Courrier de L'Inde Française*, who left Madras at noon on Saturday by the s.s. Meinam, would be arrested by the French Government on his arrival at Pondicherry. We hope that he has not been libelling the French Governor.

IN reviewing the religious events of the past year, the *Indian Mirror* has been struck by the singular want of activity which the orthodox churches of the country present. What a delightfully tolerant and accommodating mind, by the way, is that of the Brahmo; our contemporary in orthodoxy includes "Christianity, Mahomedanism, [illegible] old [illegible]

IT has been resolved to transfer the control of the whole of the Military, Public Works, and Barrack-Master's works of the stations occupied by European troops of the Bengal Presidency to the Inspector-General of Military Works, as Chief Engineer and Chief Barrack-Master. The primary reason adduced for this change is the "discreditable failures which have taken place in the construction of new barracks."

SIR SALAR JUNG is doing a great deal to improve Hyderabad. He has imported steam rollers to level the roads, and he has had an iron house which was imported some time ago removed into the same compound as the station house of the Hyderabad State Railway to be converted into an hotel for the free accommodation of passengers on their arrival. An extensive piece of ground around the station and near the hotel is being made at an enormous expense into a beautiful Park, in which one of the Nizam's regimental bands will play every evening.

WE had till now imagined that native "Associations," which have so rapidly increased of late, were established not only for the purpose of promoting native interests, but also of promoting intelligence and good sense in native communities. But what are we to think when we hear that at a meeting of the Ahmedabad Association held the other day it was resolved to petition the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company against allowing low-class natives, such as Dheds, &c., to sit in the same carriages occupied by high caste Brahmins!

WITH reference to a communication from the Secretary of the Civil Service Annuity Fund, reporting the admission of Mr. Andrew Ross to an annuity of £1,000, or Rs. 10,666-10-8, the Government of India have observed that as the Civil Service Annuity Fund has now been abolished, and as the managers have no longer power to admit annuities, it is necessary that the application of Mr. Ross for admission to an annuity, and similar applications, which may in future be received, shall be forwarded to the Government of India, in the Home Department, for disposal.

THE Red Hills Regatta, held near Madras, appears to be more of a fête than an ordinary boat and yacht-sailing affair. The sports include rowing, sailing, swimming, parrot-shooting, saloon rifle matches for ladies, and racing. At the regatta which has just come to a close at the Red Hills, a Poona crew pulled against a Madras crew in two boat-races, and were beaten in both; but in a canoe race in which two Poona men, Horsley and Fletcher, and a Madrassee named Hanna, competed, one of the Poona men (Horsley) was the victor. Whether he would have won the race had not Hanna's canoe capsized soon after the start is a question which will probably remain undecided till the end of time.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Calcutta contemporary, writing against the barbarous manner in which villages and stores of food are being destroyed by the Looshai Expeditionary Force, asks if it would not have been a far less expensive and more effectual mode of subjugating the Looshais if we had made a few good roads through their country, established outposts guarded with a small force, and encouraged the people to trade with us, and so taught them by degrees to give up their predatory habits for more peaceful pursuits? "Can there," he asks, "be a more ridiculous waste of money than this marching of two powerful columns into the Lushai hills, to fight a handful of savages armed with bows and arrows, and to capture, not the criminals we are in pursuit of, but their 'pigs and poultry'?"

A LONDON correspondent of the *Englishman* attributes the following *mot* to Lord Westbury:—"Touching the claimant's identity I have formed no opinion, but (with a sweet smile) I think it has been impossible to read the cross-examination without becoming satisfied *that one gigantic imposter is already convicted!* Poor Sir John Coleridge! He is the gigantic imposter of course, and it is the reputation he had acquired, and which, as people are now saying on all hands, he had acquired undeservedly, that is the text of the sneer. If Mr. Hawkins had but cross-examined earlier, more would have been brought out. The Attorney-General was outwitted by the fat claimant, and has been altogether over-weighted, and is now proved to be a far less able man than he had credit for, are opinions being freely expressed."

WE (*Indian Daily News*) hear that the bill for extending the powers of District Magistrates is now in course of preparation. The amount of fine which a Magistrate is empowered to impose is to be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. Under the provisions of the said bill, the period of imprisonment to which a District Magistrate is empowered to sentence a man, is also to be augmented from two to four years, with an addition of one year in default of the payment of a fine. Amongst the several reasons given by the mover of the aforesaid bill for introducing it into the Council, the following is one in the form of a query:—"Suppose a gentleman, or a lady *en route* to England, has been robbed by an old offender, is he or she to lose their passage home, and be detained until the Sessions trial is held?"

MR. STUART, Postmaster of Bombay, has taken a decisive and judicious step for the discovery of some black sheep which it is certain there must be in his office by suspending the whole of the baughy department and calling in the police to assist him. The reason of this is that two parcels, each containing a hundred sovereigns, were posted by a native merchant in the Bombay office on the 18th and 21st December to the address of a native merchant at Madras, which have not since been heard of. Mr. Stuart, having a strong suspicion of some of his clerks, and knowing that no such robbery could take place without combination, suspended the whole of the men in the baughy department, and strict enquiries are now being made with the object of finding out the culprits. Men have been got from the Mofussil to carry on the work of the department.

WE publish in another column a letter of Mr. Hogg, Director General of the Post Office in India, in answer to the letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 13th December last, regarding the change of the day of despatch of the mail steamer from Bombay, and a letter from the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in reply. We cannot help repeating that the people of Bombay owe it to the neglect of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the question in time that no action has been taken till too late. The Chamber is ready enough to send letters to the press now, but why did they not do so a year ago when called upon to ascertain public opinion on the subject? Then they acquiesced; now, when everything has been settled, they raise a violent clamour and entreat the public to help them. The Secretary of the Chamber, however, makes out a good case for the despatch of the mail steamer on Tuesday afternoon instead of Monday, which would no doubt be a great relief to Bombay.

THE Secretary of the Theistic Society in England has sent a letter to the Society of Theistic Friends in Calcutta assuring the Indian society of his Association's sympathy. From his letter we gather that the members of the Theistic Society in England are not increasing very rapidly; and we are told that "many of the most distinguished leaders of thought" have declined to join, saying that in their opinion the time for united action on the part of Theists has not yet arrived. Though owing to this the progress of the society is for the present somewhat retarded, the Secretary cannot but think that the results may be beneficial and for this reason, that their principles "must now make their way on account of their own purity, truth and grandeur, without deriving factitious support from the authority of known names." Several members of the society are engaged in selecting and arranging a literature for religious worship; but at present the society's [illegible] nese, Indian, Parsee, and Hebrew scriptures, and to the works of the sages of Greece and Rome. The home Association [illegible] only seventy [illegible]

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.
MR. CHILDERS.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, 2ND JANUARY.

Her Majesty the Queen has returned to Windsor.

Prince Arthur is going to Berlin.

Several of the Town Councils in England will adopt resolutions congratulating the Queen and Princess on the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Childers has accepted the post of Agent-General for Australia, and will not rejoin the Ministry.

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY, NOON.

A bulletin just issued states that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales slept well during last night and is now regaining strength. The local affection on his left hip is subsiding.

The *Times*, in reviewing the cases submitted to the Alabama Arbitration Commission, consider that the objections raised by the Americans have been effectually answered.

This British Legation at Munich has been abolished.

OBITUARY.—Lord Kensington.

LONDON, 2ND JANUARY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet, but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 6d.
40s Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

MILITARY ITEMS.

A COMPANY of H. M.'s Royal Artillery, which was under orders for Rangoon, went on board the s.s. Madras at half-past 6 o'clock on the morning of the 30th inst.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR ROBERT WILSON and Captain John Rootsey Strutt, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majors from 20th December, 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

SURGEON ALEXANDER FOX and Surgeon Alexander Valentine Ward, having completed twenty years' service, to be Surgeon Majors from 20th December 1871, subject to H. M.'s approval.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 600, for converting the old coffee room and oil godown at the east side of the General Parade, Bangalore, into a school of army signalling.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, 31ST DECEMBER.

THE fiat has gone forth—in the course of the ensuing week we exchange our snug 'double poles' and 'single poles,' comfortable beds, and many changes of raiment, for the regulation canvas-extinguisher, waterproof sheets, and forty pounds of "necessaries."

The camp equipage now standing is to be struck, concentrated in Brigade depôts, and left at the standing camps till the return of the troops.

Bell tents not being forthcoming sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole force, pauls or shouldaries of the ordinary camp equipage used in the Native Army are to be supplied divisionally to all troops to whom bell tents may not be issued—one sepoy tent of two pauls counting as three bell tents, and one lascar paul as two bell tents, and one native officer's shouldary as a bell tent.

Native Cavalry corps being provided with their own equipment move as on service.

Camp followers of all descriptions are to be restricted to the regulated number, viz., one personal servant, besides the usual syce and grass cutter to each charger.

1,895 camels are estimated as being requisite to move the three Divisions with three days' provisions and grain, according to the reduced scale. The "provisions," exclusive of rations, mean bakeries, slaughter-houses, and rum. This cannot be stigmatised by the most critical as excessive, being at the rate of a camel to every ten men, including officers.

The 2nd Division will march on the 5th January by a line north of and parallel to the Rajpootana State Railway until it strikes the Kurnaul road; and from thence to Yeranda (Gorundah of the map), on the right bank of the Jumna, the Sappers preceding the column by two days to dig wells, and otherwise secure a supply of water for the Division.

The three Divisions will move on the same date: the Cavalry Brigade to the banks of the canal in the vicinity of the Parusbaree Bridge, and the Infantry to a position north of Badlee on the Kurnaul road.

Commanders are required to move as in war, prepared for any contingencies, exercising a perfect control over all camp followers and baggage.

The Commander-in-Chief will inspect the troops in Camp in the following order—

2nd Division	2nd January.
3rd Division	3rd ,,
1st Division	4th ,,

—first by brigades, and afterwards manœuvring as two bodies, one against the other.

The troops are all to breakfast before they turn out, and take their mid-day meal out with them. A sketch of the ground to be manœuvred over and a plan of the proposed operations will be sent in to the Quartermaster General one day before.

From the above details you will see everything is being done in form. There is little doubt that the Commander in-Chief's inspections will be most searching. He is by no means above matter of detail. In fact, his attention to details is what has made him a Peer of the realm; for, had he not in the Abyssinian campaign calculated all contingencies to such a nicety, the army returning from the Highlands might have been cut off from the sea-port by the floods in the passes below Senafe, and then indeed the British taxpayer might have had to wince, for the much-bewailed little bill of eight millions would have swelled to half as much again, even if the mortality that would have undoubtedly ensued amongst the European soldiers were not taken into account.

Lord Napier does not *say* much, but he observes most things. "Eye wash" is not successfully practised on him, and those who fancy he has not perceived their little shortcomings, because he has not burst out, are quite in the wrong box.

We are all having a very fair twist of work just now, and the horses are getting very fine drawn. One division parades at 6 A.M., or rather "stands to its arms." This is supposed to be smartness—the result is a general sulk. Officers and men are as game as hounds to do any amount of work if they see there is some meaning in it; but to be turned out in the dark, just to go down and receive a report that "All's correct," and then to go back to a tent and shiver and yawn for a couple of hours till it is parade time, is refined cruelty. Business is carried on at a *little* too high pressure. For instance, it is rather early in the day to order a regiment back to camp from parade, or rather picquet duty, because the commanding officer either misconceived his orders or had wrong orders passed on to him. Those in high command cannot be too considerate, negligence and disregard of instructions being visited with condign punishment, but errors of judgment and misconception of orders being simply remarked on, and otherwise overlooked. If we were all quite perfect, there would not be much use in having a Camp of Exercise, or in fact ever falling in under arms except to crush the [illegible] membering that they are learning just as much as we are, and possibly a great deal more. Ex[illegible] from the ordinary run of officers [illegible] regiments, who, though doubtless good men and true, have, from want of opportunity, never had a chance of picking up the numberless little ins and outs of campaigning, is like racing an untrained horse—any odds *against* his winning and *on* his breaking down. However, if it does nothing else, this Camp will bring home to most men that if they wish not only to pass muster, but to make any sort of name for themselves as soldiers, they must not content themselves with the curriculum of military training embraced by a fair knowledge of the field exercise and army regulations in general, but must study the whole business of soldiering, and there is no lack of most excellent works on the subject, so that when 'called on' they may be *there* or thereabouts.

THIRD DIVISION.

28TH DECEMBER 1871.

MONDAY, the 25th, being Christmas Day, was not marked by any special military performances. The three following days, however, have been devoted from 10 A.M. till sun-set to drills of a more advanced class than those of the previous week. Cavalry and horse artillery, infantry and field batteries formed the combination, each under their respective Brigadiers—the first under Brigadier Watson, and the others under Brigadiers Payne and Morgan. Tuesday morning dawned with a denser fog than that of the previous day: it did not clear off until past 10 o'clock. About 10-30 the cavalry and horse artillery were drawn up in line of contiguous columns, on the plain in rear of the cavalry brigade camp, facing the *nuddi*. Presently it moved off across the *nuddi* by the bridge close to Bussy, preceded by an advanced guard furnished by the 4th Hussars. The leader of the guard appeared ignorant of the position of the bridge, and moved in a wrong direction. This move was soon corrected, and the mass of regiments—4th Hussars, 1st and 6th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd Central India Horse—in column trotted out to their usual brigade parade ground, passing by the right of Bussy, and then obliquely to the left front. The brigade debouched on the open plain in its neighbourhood, on which there is ample space to manœuvre to any extent; but unfortunately, owing to the heavy rain of Friday night, parts of the ground, fallow and crop-bearing fields, were hardly practicable for cavalry, and much less so for artillery with 9-pounder guns, which, it appears, this horse artillery battery has: why I know not. The importance of decent ground for artillery was here clearly shown in this day's manœuvres. In one of the movements the battery galloped to the front, and came into action on very heavy ground; and on having to limber up two guns, become so imbedded in the mud that they were unable to limber up with their own detachments; two detachments were employed in limbering up each of these two guns. The Brigadier perceived this at once, and was careful to avoid a recurrence of the "stick" in his further movements. The good report of Colonel Watson's ability as commander of a cavalry brigade, which preceded his advent at the Camp of the 3rd Division, would appear to be fully allowed on all hands, and was established this day. I do not say this on my own individual observation made at a distance, but I have heard it on all sides. His handling of the brigade on Tuesday, which your roving correspondent was invited to witness, was well worthy of imitation by Brigadiers generally. Perfectly at home on a well-trained charger, with his brigade of four cavalry regiments and a battery of horse artillery well in hand, owing to his intimate knowledge of cavalry movements, he drilled his far-extending line with perfect ease, as if it were but a single regiment. Errors of omission and commission occurred, but they were immediately or opportunely corrected by instructions carried by his gallopers or by himself, as occasion required. And this way the cavalry handled till past 1 o'clock, when the Major-General, as is his custom, made his appearance on the scene of instruction, and, I understood, at his request a practical operation was attempted against the village of Bussy, supposed to be occupied by an enemy, whom it was desired not only to dislodge but capture *en masse*. This was to be done by a cavalry brigade only. The Brigadier made his disposition to cut off the enemy's retreat over the bridge, or along the *nuddi* on his (the enemy's) right. The artillery were to pound him and make the place too hot for him; but he budged not, and manfully held his own. There being no infantry to take the place in a rush, there remained no alternative but to dismount one or two squadrons of the 4th Hussars. Booted, spurred, sabretached, and unhorsed, these men were called on to perform a task which belongs specially to infantry. Place the two men together on foot—the cavalry man fully armed and equipped, and the infantry-man ditto—and judge for yourself which of the two is better able to storm or carry a village with a sudden rush. The cavalry performance was not creditable, and the General, I hear, pointed out one or more defects to the officer commanding the assaulting posts. I give you this as an instance of how the ability of officers and the capacity of soldiers—no matter what branch of the service they may belong to—is likely to be tested during the Camp of Instruction. This marked the ante-tiffin performances. The regiments were reassembled, vedettes thrown out, and every precaution taken to prevent molestation by the enemy during the repast, so much needed by man and beast. An hour and more was devoted to this species of pic nic; and when the Brigadier had satisfied himself that the outposts and vedettes had been properly placed by the officers detailed for this duty, they were recalled. The brigade was then massed in column, and points thrown out for the inevitable "march past" at a walk, followed by a gallop past by the four cavalry regiments, and off home to their private parades. Then followed the important observance of care and attention of horses, harness, saddlery, ere yet the cavalry brigade could take their ease. The sun had set before stables were quitted. Such, Sir, is a day in the Camp of Exercise with a cavalry brigade.

In my next I will give you a day with the infantry brigades. You will then be able to judge perhaps whether officers and soldiers lead the idle, purposeless existence too frequently attributed to them. To-morrow, Friday, the whole division is to parade at 8-30 under the personal command of General Sir H. Tombs, to attack an enemy holding a position, the sketch of which I sent you with my last. If I am present, you shall have particulars so far as I am able to supply them.

The struggle is looked forward to with that spirit and cheerfulness which the occasion very properly inspires Saturday's performance will be confined to a "march past." The afternoon will be observed as a half holiday, bringing to a close a week spent in acquiring the essentials of practical military duties. And from all I have seen and heard passing around me, I may safely say, all—from the General down to the diminutive bugler, who marked the Brigadier's position at the march past of the infantry brigades this day before the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala—have enjoyed an exceedingly agreeable week.—*Pioneer.*

HARBOUR "IMPROVEMENTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I frequently hear of improvements such as reclamations, boat basins, or masonry piers, proposed in Bombay Harbour, and I wish to draw attention to my impression that the promoters possibly pay too little attention to the effect which may be produced by their works on the harbour itself. No doubt the boat basins and piers are good in themselves, but if they tend to reduce the depth of water in the harbour they may do more general harm than good. Numerous rivers and streams laden with mud and silt flow into Bombay harbour, and the tendency is for the mud and silt to be deposited against any obstruction. The Apollo Bunder is, perhaps, an instance in point. Two improvements have been made to it, I think, in the last twenty years, largely increasing its value in the way of space and accommodation, but not, I think, its depth of water. As the Bunder has been advanced, so the mud has collected round it, and so the water in advance of it has gradually shoaled. If I am right in this view, it seems to follow that further prolongations of the Apollo Bunder would only lead to a further decrease in the depth of water in its neighbourhood, and, perhaps it might be possible for an ingenious Engineer by the process only of continuing this Bunder far enough to partially reclaim large tracts of the harbour, such as the spaces in front of the Moody Bay and Elphinstone Reclamations, evidently a very undesirable consummation. A further prolongation would also have the effect, if it does not exist already, of causing a deposit in front of the Government Docks by interfering with the course of the ebb and flow of the tide along the Dockyard wall. I merely instance the Apollo Bunder, but what is true of it is true of all similar schemes. No solid work can, I think—for I do not pretend to lay down the law—be run out into the harbour without danger, not immediate but gradual, to all existing accommodation for the shipping trade.

There are other schemes which may interfere with the maintenance of the required depth of water, and the chief would be any attempt to reclaim the marshes at the end of the harbour or to throw a road or railway across them, although such works might in themselves be most advantageous. In some Indian harbours Nature has provided a sort of safety-valve for the mud and silt, which are deposited on spacious marshes, themselves in their turn swept clean by the monsoon rains. There is thus no increase in the size of the marshes, nor decrease in the extent and depth of the harbour. Any attempt to interfere with this provident arrangement of Nature, such as a reclamation of the marshes for rice fields, or the construction of a road across them, which, I hear, has been done to some extent in Bombay, can only lead to the formation of a new marsh in front of the road or embankment at the end of the harbour, and a proportionate diminution of the harbour's extent and depth. Moreover, the new marsh cannot be so well provided artificially as the old was by Nature with the means of clearing off the annual deposit of mud, and will continue to increase in size. These marshes ought therefore, I think, to be carefully preserved as an essential part of the harbour.

The middle ground shoal reclamation is another specimen of the schemes which tend partially to damage a harbour. However useful it may prove as the foundation of a fortress to guard the shipping, it must, I think, obstruct the ordinary flow of the mud-laden water, and surround itself with shoals. We shall not see it but it is quite possible that many years hence it may become quite a considerable island.

If I am correct in my views or theories, they may not be without interest to people concerned in the future of Bombay. Nothing can be of more importance to Bombay than the possible deterioration of its splendid harbour through mistaken efforts to improve it.

DEUCEACE.

NEWS-LETTERS.

CHRISTMAS AND TIGER-SHOOTING AT ADJUNTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADJUNTA has not been without its usual attractions this season. Nearly all the society of Khandeish assembled there to spend the Christmas under the auspices of the hospitable Collector. The party was a large one, and there might be seen Civilians and military of various standing, and, last but not least, the junior Civilian, fresh from home, exulting in his West-end clothes, and attired, for shikar purposes, in all the glory of snowy collar and patent leather boots. One day, of course, was devoted to the caves—"those miracles of art," and many were the suggestions, ventured amid "happy laughter," as to the how and the when of their construction. It is even said that one of the party "more sedate than the rest" was heard to observe with sententious gravity that he thought there could be no doubt that the caves were built by *man*, an observation which might be termed, in the language of Artemus Ward, a "crude remark." Next morning a faint rumour reached the camp of certain tigers in the hills about ten miles off. Such a rumour, no matter how faint, is always quite sufficient to rouse the restless energy of a Christmas shikar party. In a few minutes the whole camp was on horseback and in rapid motion towards the point whence the faint rumour came. But when that point was reached it was found that no certain "khubur" had as yet arrived. Depressed, but not cast down, the whole party dismounted and dispersed themselves variously in the shade to wait for *khubur*, but, alas, no *khubur* came! What a study for the philosopher! A body of sensible men sitting all day long silently looking at one another in the vain hope of hearing of a tiger: "*Molliter austerum studio fallente laborem.*" Next day was almost the same. At last, on Saturday morning, about seven o'clock, a sowar galloped into the camp with the news that two tigers had been marked down in a ravine about four miles off. In a moment the whole camp was in motion!

> "Ah! then and there, were hurryings to and fro,
> And gathering Bheels and Sahibs in half dress,
> And ladies wake, whom but an hour ago
> Sleep gently held, close clasped in his caress.
> And there were sudden mountings, and the press
> Of prancing steeds with elephants likewise,
> Which ne'er might be repeated; who could guess
> If evermore would such occasion rise
> With such a glorious chance of such a prize?"

Forth streamed the whole party towards the hills, and in about an hour the marked-out ravine was reached.

Here the Sahibs were posted in the trees at convenient distances, and here again was an opportunity for the acute observer! Some of the Sahibs were Scotch, and with characteristic caution mounted high in the trees. Some of the Sahibs were Irish, and with characteristic recklessness sat somewhat low; while others again were Welsh and English, some of whom, with equally characteristic daring, advanced to meet the janwars on foot. It is even whispered that one of the junior Civilians was seen ascending a tree, having most judiciously forgotten to provide himself with caps for his muzzle-loading rifle. Be that as it may, it is certain that another Sahib was heard vigorously exclaiming from the top of an elephant, "Here I am in front of the tiger, and I have no ammunition," and yet they say he was not an Irishman!

The "bundobust" for the hunt was most perfect! No sooner had the beating commenced than forth rushed the tigers. Not one, or two, but no less than *six*. The first fell before the Collector's tree, and the rest were the victims of many rifles! Such shooting has seldom been heard in those lonely mountains. One observer says that he heard no less than sixty-seven reports—while another, a veteran shikary, is said to have declared that he never before heard anything so like "*guo ner-shikar*," a remark which may perhaps have had some occult reference to the wonderful amount of *awaz*.

And, certainly, it must be confessed that, with the roaring of the tigers, the yelling of the Bheels, and the shouting and the shooting of the Sahibs, the noise was somewhat astounding. However, if the *awaz* was unusual, the result was equally so; and it may well be doubted whether Adjunta has ever before seen so successful a Christmas shooting party.

LAHORE, 30TH DECEMBER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE is in her gayest, most attractive holiday attire just now, dispensing pleasure to the million. On the 22nd, the Lieutenant-Governor's ball went off with great *eclat*; on the 27th was the great masonic banquet, about which the brethren have been all in a state of flutter for some time past; on the 28th, there were theatricals at Government House; and on the same day, as well as on the 29th, we found ourselves in the midst of the Fancy Fair! Truly, then, there can be no want of energy and enthusiasm in Lahore when we are so beset with engagements. But it should not be forgotten that this is Christmas tide, and I am not prepared to affirm that such is the case always. We must languish when the hot weather comes round, so it behoves us to make merry while we can. Before I lead your readers into the fair though, I must tell you how St. John's Day was commemorated by the brethren of the mystic tie in honour of their patron saint. Timely notice having been given, a goodly number of the fraternity assembled at the Lodge in the morning, and having donned their official robes and vestures marched forth in processional order, their banner unfurled before them, to the Anarkullee church, where, by appointment, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin delivered a lecture especially addressed to that ancient and honourable Order. I omitted to mention that the City band was engaged for the occasion, and proclaimed the approach of the procession by playing that time-honored air, "The free and accepted Mason." After service a collection was made on behalf of the poor, and the munificent sum of Rs. 700 or thereabouts realized, which testified in a very practical manner that our friends in Lahore are not insensible to that inestimable virtue which is believed to be the guiding principle of Freemasonry. As for the banquet, none could have desired it to pass off more successfully. The Lawrence Hall was splendidly decorated for the occasion with flags and festoons of evergreens which were suspended with much taste and judgment wherever they were required. At the head of the table was a canopy of crimson velvet, over which fluttered the banner of "Lodge Ravee," between two spears gracefully guarding it on either side. This was the seat of the Deputy District Grand Master, Major Basevi, who, in the absence of the District Grand Master, presided at the dinner. At eight o'clock precisely the guests, numbering between 70 and 80, sat down, and after partaking of the grosser delights of the sumptuous entertainment, the several toasts were proposed and most enthusiastically responded to, under the potent inspiration of that sparkling beverage called Champagne! The first, of course, was as usual to the Queen and the Craft, then followed the Prince of Wales, the Grand Master Mason, District Grand Masters, and Lodges, the Army, Navy, and Volunteers (responded to by Colonel Drew); the Civil Service (responded to by Lepel Griffin, Esq.); the Church (responded to by the Rev. A. Baldwin); the Bar (responded to by C. Plowden, Esq.); the Medical Profession (responded to by Dr. Dallas); the new Masters of Lodges; Visitors (responded to by Dr. Leitner); the Press (responded to by P. Scott, Esq., *Indian Public Opinion*); the Ladies; and lastly "The Poor Brethren"—which was, of course, drunk amid profound silence. Suitable pieces of music intervened between the several toasts, as the City band was retained for the banquet as well. About 12 o'clock at night the company dispersed, and thus terminated one of the most successful masonic banquets given under the auspices of "Lodge Ravee," or that of any other Lodge in the Punjab.

I must now hie to the fancy fair, for I think I have already lingered too long by the way. What shall I say of it? To call it a success would be speaking very mildly indeed, so I shall lead you to mingle in the throng yourself, and then you may form your own opinion as to what it was like. At noon the doors of Montgomery Hall were open, bidding welcome to every one, and I may safely say that very nearly every one went in. For why should not they? Were there not a host of attractions to induce them to do so? Was there not a refreshment stall in one corner of the room presided over by a fair vivandiere whose bewitching smiles proved too strong a magnet for any one to resist? Were there not sundry tables, or rather stalls, with the latest novelties of the season most artistically displayed thereon inviting one's gaze as well as one's money? And was not each of these stalls zealously guarded by a fair lady who never failed to diminish her stock by playfully foistering some valuables on every traveller wandering by her domain? But this is not all. Was there not also a stately Christmas tree laden with luscious fruit, so sweet and so enchanting, that dozens of little children gathered round it beseeching their papas and mammas to gratify their little fancies; and was there not also a lucky bran bag in a remote corner of the Hall, a Telegraph office at another, and a Post-office at another, at which last-mentioned place every ardent lover could procure a gushing epistle from his lady love for an insignificantly small amount compared with the treasure he received in exchange? Was there not all this to attract and to win? Then how can anyone inquire what lead the people to flock to Montgomery last Thursday and Friday? Even I have not named half the charmed magnets that drew people to the scene of gaiety. Besides what I have already noticed, who dare calculate the numberless other loadstones which operated with such telling effect? Who can say what feelings induced young men to go and willingly partake of ices of a December's night, when they writhed with agony the while they were doing so? But whatever the reasons were the end

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was achieved, the fair proved more successful than the most sanguine anticipations of Mr. Baldwin, and a handsome addition has been made to the fund for erecting a new church in this station.

The weather, that never-failing topic amongst Englishmen, be they in their own land or abroad, is excessively cold, but it is nevertheless pleasant, for, it having rained a few days ago, an agreeable moisture pervades everything, and makes the country look delightfully fresh and green.

THE NIZAM'S CUSTOM HOUSE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

THE manner in which the residents of Secunderabad are treated with regard to "banghy parcels," with no redress whatever, is getting unbearable. There is no local paper. If the publication of a paper is allowed, nothing against the Nizam's Government or against the conduct of the officials can be noticed—not even in Secunderabad, *an English cantonment*. The consequence is, as you will see from the following behaviour of the Custom House officials, a very annoying and unfortunate one for the residents. Take first the instances of *private people* and *not* tradesmen. A parcel arrives at the Post Office "banghy bearing" or "paid." This parcel is noted in the peon's delivery book, and your name for signature and receipt of it is also noted in a margin, on which you have to initial an acknowledgment. If you are in the Nizam's service, or in any of the British troops serving in the Nizam's dominions, the parcel is delivered to you direct, but, if you are not, the Custom House sepoy carries the parcel (not the postman) and accompanies the latter to your house. The postman then gets your initials as having received the parcel, and you have to go with the Custom House officer to the Custom House. If you happen to be there at a certain time fixed for such work, you are attended to, if not the parcel is locked up and it is some days before you can get it. On the day you receive it you are first asked if the parcel contains anything liable to duty; if it happens to be a dress for your wife (say a piece of silk to be made up), you have to produce a letter to show that it is for *that* purpose only from the person who has sent you the parcel. The parcel is then opened and ransacked by the principal Custom House officer, and almost every peon in the place knows that Mr. So and So received a silk dress from Madras, Bombay, or whatever place it may be. The worst part of it is, there is an ugly looking daub which the Custom House people *insist* on impressing on the silk, or whatever it is, and they call it a "seal." The part of the dress which has been sealed is of course so stained and disfigured that it has to be cut out and wasted, and very often you cannot make up your dress as you are short of the stuff on account of having been obliged to cut off a piece with the "Nizam's seal." In the case of the tradespeople it is still worse. A large consignment of goods arrive. An invoice is produced by the addressee, who shows clearly in it, as he has done in the Bombay or Madras Custom House, that the goods are of a certain value and are such and such. The Custom House officer then says, how many cases have you? the consignee says twelve; and in eleven instances out of twelve the consignee is obliged to open the whole twelve cases and the goods are all stamped. To show you the ignorance of the Custom House people, they insisted on affixing these hideous looking seals to a consignment of *trimmed* ladies' bonnets, and, if the tradespeople had not told them that they would not take a single article if this was done, they would probably have done so and the sale of this whole consignment would have been ruined. A beautiful and *expensive real lace bridal veil* in one of the shops in Secunderabad is now lying there unsold because this large ugly looking seal stares the intending purchaser in the face. Here is an instance of the stupidity and ignorance of these officials causing a loss to the tradespeople, and in numerous instances the tradespeople in Secunderabad can testify that simply by this "hideous mark of Cain," as they call it, the sale of their goods has in a very great measure been ruined. Secunderabad is an English cantonment although in the Nizam's territories; and are the subjects of Her Majesty to be treated in this way? The postal authorities say *they can't help it*; the Custom House people say *they can't help it*: surely some one can. The matter cannot have passed unnoticed by the Resident; to whom then are people to look for redress? The Custom House natives act to the people here in this way, and have a reason for doing so, *i. e.* they want the people to present a petition to Sir Salar Jung, and he will see that they have an eye to business.

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Last month 2,310 new suits were filed in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

THE LIBRARY AT CHICKLEE.—Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit has contributed fifty-one rupees to the library at Chicklee.

VAGRANTS IN THE GOVERNMENT WORK-HOUSE.—There were forty-five European vagrants in the work-house at Byculla on Monday last.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—We learn that thirteen native gentlemen of Bhownuggur have become "Life Members" of the East India Association.

A NEW GUJERATEE PAPER AT PARDEE.—A new Gujeratee paper, *The Pardee Summachar*, has been started at Pardee, in the Surat collectorate, from this month.

FALL OF A METEOR AT NADADE.—We are told that a few days ago a meteor fell at a place called Nadade, in Gujerat. The grass of the field in which it fell was immediately burnt up.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the tower of Vehar Lake up to Saturday last measured 44 feet 3 tenths; on the corresponding date of the previous year it was 53 feet 4 tenths.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Thirteen seamen of the American ship Melrose, who deserted the ship on Tuesday, were arrested by the police yesterday, and taken on board their ship the same day.

SURAT HIGH SCHOOL.—The new building for the Surat High School, erected at the expense of Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, is to be opened on the 5th inst. by the Director of Public Instruction.

ACCIDENT.—A Maratha named Lakha Govind fell from the scaffolding of a house at Hasajee Shamajee Street on Tuesday. He was much hurt, and was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

PARSEE TOWER OF SILENCE AT CHICKLEE.—We are told that there were nearly two thousand Parsees present at the ceremony of laying the foundation of a new Tower of Silence at Chicklee, in the Gaekwar's territory.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Boree Bunder on the body of one Saleem Breethanee, a calasee on board the Sumba, which arrived in Bombay harbour from Bussorah about six days ago. The jury found that the man had died from disease of the heart.

SHOLAPOOR SESSION.—R. H. Pinhey, Esq., Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona, was to proceed to Sholapore yesterday to preside over the Criminal Sessions at that station. The Senior Assistant Judge for the detached station of Sholapore proceeds on circuit to the districts of the Sholapore zillah.

FALL OF A WAREHOUSE—NARROW ESCAPE OF 200 WOMEN.—On Tuesday the roof of a warehouse, situated at Bengalpoora, and belonging to a Hindoo, fell, but fortunately nobody was hurt. There were about two hundred native women working in the warehouse about an hour before the roof gave way.

THREE PARSEE STUDENTS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.—We understand that Messrs. Hormusjee Jehanghier Bhaba, Nowrosjee Pestonjee Cama, and Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, students of the Elphinstone College, shortly proceed to England to compete for the Civil Service examination in March next.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Ahmed Goolam Mahomed and another were charged with stealing a watch, the property of a Mahomedan named Mugdoon Shaik Sydoobhoy. The second prisoner was acquitted, while the first was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A Parsee named Jamsetjee Hormusjee was charged before Mr Nana Morojee yesterday with obtaining by false pretences half a seer of sweetmeat and fourteen annas in cash, belonging to one Jetha Manockchund, a sweetmeat seller. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CONSECRATION OF ST. PAUL'S.—This new Mission Church, the erection of which at Camatheepoora is due equally to Government and the liberality of the public, was formally consecrated yesterday forenoon by His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay in the presence of a number of ladies and gentlemen and eleven clergymen connected with Government or the S. P. G. and C. M. Societies. After the regular office for the consecration of a church, the Bishop delivered an eloquent homily. The proceedings were concluded with a celebration of the Holy Communion, in which a number of natives participated.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. VENUS, Captain G. F. Croull, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a cargo of 430½ chests of Malwa opium, 819 bales of cotton, and 3¾ cwt. of elephant teeth.

THE P. AND O. CO'S S.S. TRAVANCORE, Captain C. H. Eastley, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,495 chests of Malwa opium, 55 bales of cotton, 30¾ cwts. elephant teeth, 59¼ cwts. of gum, and the following passengers:—For Singapore—Mr. Beciari and Mr. D. Albertes. For Galle—Captain Soames. For Hongkong—Mr. Jaffir Mooljee.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT. IN.	JANUARY.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	LOW WATER. Height. FT. IN.
4 43 m	3 10	Thursday 4	11 21 m	3 9
5 35 a	2 2		11 28 a	2 1
5 40 m	3 9	Friday 5	10 23 a	4 6
6 54 a	2 10		...	
6 45 m	3 8	Saturday.. ... 6	0 47 m	1 10
8 15 a	4 3		1 26 a	5 5
7 44 m	3 5	Sunday 7	2 6 m	1 11
9 20 a	5 5		2 26 a	6 7
8 44 m	3 9	Monday......... 8	3 11 m	2 2
0 7 a	6 7		3 16 a	7 10
19 41 m	4 5	Tuesday......... 9	4 4 m	2 8
0 51 a	7 4		4 7 a	8 8
10 32 m	5 0	Wednesday ... 10	4 53 m	3 4
11 42 a	7 9		4 56 a	9 1

Moon—Last Quarter, 4th, 2h. 49m. A.M.

DAVE CARSON—EXPECTED DEPARTURE FROM INDIA.

AT the Grant Road Theatre to-night Mrs. Carson will take her benefit, and for her own and her clever husband's sake, we hope her past services to the public will be recognised by the attendance of a large audience. Mrs. Carson has been always an agreeable vocalist, while her happy manner of hitting off a neat little French song, we have often appreciated. She will be assisted to-night in going through a very attractive programme by Mons. Semeladis, Messrs. Herberte and Goulstone, and Dave himself, who will revel in his amusing characteristic representations of Negro and Hindoo life. By the way, we hear, what we are sure will be heard with regret by the large section of the public that has laughed at or with Dave, for a number of years past, that he is shortly about to bid farewell to India. We understand that he is in treaty with Mr. E. H. Hingston—well known as the author of some clever books, but more particularly as the "guide, philosopher, and friend" of poor Artemus Ward—with the view of making arrangements for appearing before an English audience with a few of the flowers of East Indian phases of life which he has cultivated so successfully here. With such a man to "coach" him as Mr. Hingston, we have little doubt that Dave will thrive and do well, and succeed in presenting to our friends at home a picture as amusing as that of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen holding forth on the mysteries of the eternal was astonishing. The only drawback we are afraid of is that many of the expressions of his characters, though familiar enough to Anglo-Indians, will be unintelligible to an ordinary English audience.

THE NEW FIFTEEN LAKH LOAN.

THE following correspondence relates to the new loan:—

Hon. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

December 23rd, 1871.

SIR,—We have the honour to inform you that we have perused G. R. No. 3870 of yesterday's date, and beg on behalf of the Bench of Justices to accept the present offer of the Government of India to lend 15 lakhs of rupees to the Municipality on the same terms as those of Act 3 of 1871, with the exception of the substitution of 20 years for ten, as the period of repayment, and trust that the necessary orders may at once be issued to the Bank of Bombay.

With reference to the concluding portion of para. 2 of our letter of the 16th instant on the subject of the reduction of the Bombay Municipality to the position held under Act 24 of 1871 by Municipalities in the Mofussil, we beg to add that the power is now controlled in its borrowing powers by the local Government.

Whether there are any reasons for transferring that control from the local to the Imperial Government, we are not in a position to judge, but in so far as the Municipality would be affected thereby, we beg to submit that no grounds exist for putting it on a footing inferior to that of the Municipality of Calcutta and Madras.—We have the honour, &c.

T. C. HOPE.
F. F. LIDDERDALE.
J. M. MACLEAN.
S. SHAPOORJEE.
NARAYEN WASSOODEWJEE.

No. 6029 OF 1871.

The undersigned has the honour to refer to the report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Municipal Finances, dated October 11th, in which the nature of the pecuniary needs is fully explained.

It is obvious from the Act that the Municipality can only borrow for works of a permanent character. Such works have been executed to an extent considerably above 15 lakhs during the period in which the deficit has arisen, and the condition for borrowing has consequently been fulfilled. If it be thought necessary to indicate any works in particular, perhaps those mentioned below will do as well as any others:—

Excess on Market ...	Rs. 10,52,336
Panwell Brick Works	1,67,000
Workshops	93,000
Stone Shed	83,000
Water Works Extension Survey	1,38,000
	15,33,336

Mr. Hope begs to invite attention to the heavy loss entailed by delay in according sanction to the loan, both by increased interest and by the increasing tightness of the money market, and earnestly to request a settlement of the question.

T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

21st December 1871.
To the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

SUICIDE OF MR. NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUTLOO.

A CORONER'S jury was empannelled yesterday at Putloo Road, Girgaum, concerning the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, a well known Parsee merchant of this city, whose death was caused by arsenical poisoning. We give below the principal evidence taken at the inquest.

Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder said—I am unemployed, and live at Gowalla Tank Road. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, who was my brother-in-law. He was about fifty six years of age, and a merchant. On Monday, the 1st inst., at about 9-30 p.m., the deceased and I eat our evening meals together. We sat together for some time, and I then went to bed. Deceased went upstairs to go to bed. At about 4 a.m. yesterday, I was suddenly awakened by my sister, Mehrbai, who called me upstairs. I went up and found that the deceased had vomited. I asked the deceased what was the matter with him. He at first refused to tell me, but after some persuasion he told me that he had taken a dose of arsenic with a view of committing suicide. He told me he had taken the arsenic because he was pressed by his creditors. He told me he had taken the arsenic between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. I searched the room, but I could not find any arsenic. I sent off at once for Dr. Doolittle, who came and saw the deceased. The deceased vomited freely. He appeared to be getting better, but at about 3 o'clock this morning he became insensible, and he died at about 5 o'clock. No one was in the room when he made the statement to me that he had taken the arsenic, but he virtually admitted the truth of the statement in my presence to Dr. Doolittle. I noticed that on the night of the 1st January, the deceased appeared to be depressed in mind. He had never before attempted to commit suicide. Deceased was perfectly sane. He had never mentioned to me the condition of his private affairs, but I knew from report that he was in difficulties. His property had been attached by order of the High Court on the 31st December 1871, and he told me that this had caused him such distress of mind that he determined to commit suicide.

Dr. Doolittle and Dr. Gomes, who attended the deceased, were of opinion that death was caused by arsenical poisoning.

The jury came to the conclusion that deceased's death was caused by arsenic, which he voluntarily administered to himself.

A QUACK doctor, on his death-bed, willed his property to a lunatic asylum, giving as a reason for doing so that he wished his fortune to go to the liberal class who patronised him.

THE REASON WHY.—Brown, on his first journey per coach, now long ago, worried the driver beside whom he sat with incessant childish questions about everything on the road. At last he got his quietus thus:—Driver—"There's been a woman lying in that house more than a month, and they haven't buried her yet." Brown—"Not buried her yet! and pray tell me why not?" Driver—"Because she ain't dead." To guard, "On we proceeds, Bill, another old woman down."

THE CHANGE OF MAIL DAY IN BOMBAY.

THE following correspondence was yesterday placed at our disposal:—

From F. R. Hogg, Esq., Offg. Director General of Post Office of India, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; dated Nagpore, 26th Dec. 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th December, requesting that the contemplated departure of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail contract steamers from Bombay may be postponed from Monday evening to Tuesday evening, and in reply to communicate the following remarks.

2. In October 1870 the Chamber was furnished (vide this office letter No. 3183 dated 4th October 1870) with a copy of a letter No. 2960 dated 15th September 1870 from this office to the London Post Office, proposing Monday at 5¼ P.M. in the fair season as the day and hour for the departure from Bombay of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's contract mail steamers on the adoption of the Brindisi route for the Overland Mail. To this the Bombay Chamber of Commerce took exception in their letter of the 12th October 1870, representing that Monday, 5¼ P.M., in the fair season, will be a very inconvenient day for the mercantile community, and expressing a hope that this part of the proposed arrangements might be altered. Mr. Monteath replied (this office letter No. 3617, dated 5th November 1870) at some length, pointing out the particular inconvenience to which the three Presidency towns would respectively be subject from the adoption of any other day but Monday, and expressing a belief that the minimum amount of inconvenience would result from the adoption of the arrangement already suggested. To this you replied on the 17th Nov. 1870 in the following terms:—"I am to express the acknowledgments of the committee for the trouble you have taken in laying before them the whole bearings of the question as they affect the other Presidency towns; they fully recognize the difficulties you point out in the way of proposing any other arrangement that would be more convenient to Bombay, and they are satisfied that in the event of modifications of your proposal being made hereafter, you will do what you can to make any change that may be necessary as convenient for us as circumstances will permit."

3. No modifications of the original proposal having been made, I concluded that the Chamber had accepted a Monday evening despatch from Bombay in the fair season and a Friday evening despatch in the monsoon as the best arrangement practicable under the circumstances, and consequently in reply to a telegram recently received from London, I intimated my wish to adhere to the proposal made to the London Post Office in this office letter of the 15th September 1870.

4. On reconsideration the Chamber are now of opinion that the departure of the steamer might be advanced from Monday to Tuesday in the fair season with advantage to Bombay and without inconvenience to the other Presidency towns. The change suggested would undoubtedly be an advantage to Bombay, but I cannot admit the absence of inconvenience to Calcutta and Madras. As regards Calcutta, you remark "the merchants would be in precisely the same position as those in Bombay are now." The analogy however, is not complete, for at present the Bombay mail closes on Saturday at 2 P.M., the after-packet being kept open till 3 P.M., and late letters being received at the Pier Post Office up to 4-30 P.M., while under your proposal the Calcutta community could post their overland correspondence up to half-past seven on Saturday night, late letters being received at the Armenian Ghat up to 8-30 or 9 P.M. The great difference in respect to inconvenience between a late Saturday evening despatch and a Saturday afternoon despatch has already been adverted to in previous correspondence between our offices. In respect to Madras, you observe that "business would in any case be closed on Saturday afternoon, and the despatch of the mail next morning would be no inconvenience whatever." By your own showing, however, Madras would be subjected to the inconvenience of a late Saturday evening despatch, and the inconvenience would not rest at this point, for experience in Bombay at the time when the Peninsular and Oriental steamers started at 10 A.M. show that when an overland despatch is extended to the morning, many of the night hours have to be spent by the mercantile community in business connected with the out-going mail.

5. Briefly stated, the matter stands thus. Under the arrangements to come in force from the 8th January next, Bombay will for eight months in the year be subjected to the inconvenience of a Monday afternoon despatch of the Overland Mail, while the despatches from Calcutta and Madras will be all that can be desired. Under the alternative proposal now made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the interests of Bombay will be served but at the cost of a late Saturday evening despatch from Calcutta and of a Sunday morning despatch from Madras. Any other day of the week would entail a still larger amount of inconvenience on one or more of the three Presidency towns.

6. You argue further "that a Tuesday evening despatch from Bombay will more effectually secure the object so greatly desired by the London merchants, namely, the receipt of Indian mails on Monday," and you proceed to show that, assuming twenty days as the time occupied in the transit of the mail between Bombay and London by the Mont Cenis route, a Monday despatch from Bombay will result in a Sunday arrival at London, "whereas by a Tuesday's despatch from Bombay a Monday's receipt (in London) might be calculated upon with fair regularity; and even if the receipt were to be on Tuesday, it would be still no less convenient for the London merchants." What the London merchants really in my belief require is, not an arrangement under which they would receive their Indian letters generally on a Monday at an unfixed hour, and sometimes on a Tuesday, but the absolute certainty of getting their correspondence from India on arrival in the city on Monday morning. This result can better be secured by a Sunday arrival in London than by a Monday arrival.

7. I have endeavoured to discuss the question on its own merits, and to convince the Chamber that the Monday despatch from Bombay, in the fair season, is, in the broad interests of all India, the best arrangement practicable. As already shown, however, the now approaching change was considered fully in all its bearings more than a year ago. The difficulties with which the question was beset were clearly set before the mercantile community of the three Presidency towns, and your Chamber of Commerce acquiesced in the arrangement at which exception is now taken. The question having thus been settled after much deliberation, and this office having committed itself to the expression of a final opinion to the London Post Office, I should require very strong arguments to induce me to re-open the matter by a fresh reference to London.

8. I very much regret the inconvenience entailed on Bombay by a Monday afternoon despatch of the Overland Mail during eight months in the year, but I trust that the Chamber will now admit that it is unavoidable, and that the interests of Bombay have not been lightly considered.—I have, &c.,

F. R. HOGG,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 30th December 1871.
To. F. R. Hogg, Esq.,
Offg. Director General of the Post Office of India, on Tour.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th instant, from Nagpore, which was immediately submitted to the committee of the Chamber for their consideration.

I reply, I am to observe that while the committee recognise the accuracy of your recapitulation of former correspondence on the mail arrangements proposed to take effect on the 8th proximo, they are unable to admit that because they could only express regret at the apparently hopeless prospect of altering the scheme proposed in 1870, this should now be considered a sufficient reason for not objecting to that scheme coming into effect in 1872, when its operation can be shown to result but too probably in causing the gravest inconvenience to the mercantile community of this place in the conduct of their daily business during the eight busiest months of the whole year.

Besides the reasons mentioned in my letter of the 13th instant, another that weighed with the committee in not objecting more strongly to the proposal to despatch the mail from Bombay in the fair season on Monday evening when the question was first considered, was the dislike felt on their part to propose an arrangement which has no doubt, at first sight, the appearance of consulting the convenience of the merchants of Bombay, at the cost of some inconvenience to their brethren at Calcutta and Madras.

A closer and fuller view, however, of all the circumstances of the case will, the committee believe, prove to the merchants of the other presidency towns, that the hardships which the new arrangement will inflict on the merchants here, will be altogether different from the mere inconvenience to which the former will be subjected, by losing their half holiday in consequence of despatch of the mail from Bombay on Tuesday evening.

The method of conducting business in Bombay differ widely from the course followed at the other presidency towns. Here the principals in firms take the active and leading part in all transactions connected with the purchase and shipment of produce,—in Calcutta this business is mainly conducted through the instrumentality of brokers.

In the cotton season, from January to June, Bombay merchants have to go in person early in the morning to select their cotton, and are often engaged nearly all day in selecting, purchasing, and shipping.

A very large and steadily increasing proportion of Bombay exports is now carried by steam-ships which complete their loading and reach their destination so quickly as to make it an imperative necessity for a merchant to send his bill of lading and other documents by the next outgoing mail after completion of shipment, or his goods would often be ready for delivery in Europe before the shipping documents reached the hands of the consignees.

All the mail steamers, for example, now carry large cargoes of produce, and as these vessels generally begin to load only a few days before the date fixed for their departure, there is unavoidably a great pressure of work just at the close, in order to complete the shipments and have the cost financed for by the mail going by the steamer which also carries the goods.

If the mail close on Monday at 2 P.M., all the banks will refuse to receive bills after 12 noon—or otherwise they could not get through their own work—and as the materials for preparing the bills and other documents for the banks will in most cases be only in the merchants' possession on Saturday at the earliest, on which day the Stamp Office closes at 1 P.M., it is evident that he will be compelled to work on Sunday, in order to get his business done. Many merchants will have to spend at least a couple of hours on the Monday morning in the cotton market before commencing their office work; and with banking business for the mail closing at noon on mail day, it is perfectly clear that merchants so situated must either work on Sunday to get through their business or leave it for the following mail.

The result of all this, then, will be that not only will Sunday be turned into a working day, but owing to the impossibility of getting certain parts of the work done on that day, that must be done, shipments will go forward without complete advices, and thus cause loss as well as serious inconvenience in other respects.

I have further to state, for your information, that as nearly all the important business between Bombay and Europe is now transacted by telegraph, the prompt answering of letters by the return mail is a very minor consideration with merchants, compared with the importance of having their shipping documents sent forward complete in due course,—a thing which, under the new arrangements, would hardly be possible even by working on Sunday.

I must also point out that most of the Bombay merchants prepare market reports of their own, which they forward to their friends and correspondents in Europe by every mail. Some of these market reports are of a very elaborate character, and take up much time in their preparation; they must, as matter of course, contain the latest information on all points referring to the business of the week, and cannot therefore be got ready till within a few hours of the time fixed for closing the mail,—you will therefore readily understand that the work connected with the preparation and printing of these reports will of necessity have to be done on Sunday.

In a word, the new arrangement would virtually have the effect of turning [illegible] Sunday into a regular business day, and even then not enable Bombay merchants to get through their current business with that order and despatch which are the first conditions of all well-conducted business.

The committee of the Chamber cannot believe that when these circumstances are fully explained and understood by the mercantile community of Calcutta, the merchants there will refuse to give up a portion of their Saturday half holiday rather than that those of Bombay should have their Sunday made a day of labour instead of a day of rest.

As regards Madras, though the committee have had no formal correspondence with the Chamber, then on this subject, they have reason to believe that a Sunday morning despatch will not be objected to by the Madras merchants, as they will be able to close their business without being put to much inconvenience on Saturday afternoon.

In conclusion, the committee now leave the matter in your hands, not doubting that on full consideration of all the circumstances set before you in this letter, you will do your best to meet the earnest wishes of the mercantile community of this place, by giving effect as early as may be practicable to the proposal that the mail steamer be despatched from Bombay on Tuesday evening at 5¼ P.M. instead of Monday.—I have, &c.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

RUBATTINO COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Captain of Messrs. Rubattino Company's s.s. Arabia has received the following excellent testimonial from Major-General Marriott:—

I am more than content with the arrangements on board this ship. I am agreeably surprised at the degree of comfort with which the voyage from Genoa to Bombay has been made.

The arrangements of having the principal accommodation for passengers in the fore-part of the ship is attended by a degree of coolness and cleanliness which much experience of the voyage to and from India makes me appreciate highly.

The table on board is most excellent, quite equal to that of the best hotels. The service both at table and in the cabins is quiet and attentive.

I have never performed the voyage in greater comfort; and as this is my thirteenth voyage, I need say no more in testimony to the excellence of the arrangements on board.

(Signed) W F. MARRIOTT, Major-General.

On board of the Steamer Arabia, 20th December 1871.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA.

FURTHER CALL UPON THE CONTRIBUTORIES.

AT the High Court in the last week of December, the contributories of this unfortunate company appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley to show cause, if any they had, why a further call of Rs. 40 per share should not be made on all the contributories, as applied for by Mr. T. F. Punnett, official liquidator.

The application for a further call had been granted on the grounds stated in an affidavit made by Mr. Punnett on the 5th December last. It appears that by the deed it was stipulated that the capital of the company should be Rs. 64,00,000 divided into 16,000 shares of Rs. 400 each. At the date of the winding up order, only Rs. 50 per share had been called up. On the 29th April 1867, it was ordered that the company should be wound up by the Court, and Mr. P. E. Bendir was appointed official liquidator. On the 10th July 1867, the debts and liabilities of the company amounted to Rs. 1,73,676, which has since been increased by the interest accruing thereon. On the 12th October 1867, it was ordered that a call of Rs. 100 per share be made upon all the contributories. In March 1868, the official liquidator declared and paid a dividend of four annas in the rupee. In May 1868, Mr. Bendir resigned the office of liquidator, and Mr. Punnet was appointed in his stead. In December 1868, the liquidator declared and paid a second dividend of four annas in the rupee; in January 1869 a third dividend of four annas, and in July 1869 a fourth dividend of two annas in the rupee. The debts of the company still amounted to Rs. 65,571, while the assets were only Rs. 2,343. There were no more assets except the amounts due from certain of the contributories, and the liquidator believed it would be impossible to realise anything in respect of the said amount beyond a very trifling and inconsiderable sum. Large numbers of the contributories had already been released by the former liquidator from all liability for future as well as past calls. He, therefore, believed that, for the purpose of satisfying the debts and liabilities, a sum of Rs. 63,000 would be required in addition to the assets above referred to. He was of opinion that a call of Rs. 40 per share, and no less, would enable him to pay in full the liabilities and the costs of the liquidation.

The proposed call was opposed by several of the contributories, for whom Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley appeared before the Judge in Chambers. Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter appeared for the liquidator. A month's time was, after some discussion, granted to the contributories.

MEETING TO OPPOSE THE CALL.

A MEETING of shareholders of the National Financial of India, Limited, was held at the office of Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co. on Tuesday, the 26th ult., for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken against Mr. T. F. Punnett, the liquidator of the above Financial, to stop him from making another call of Rs. 40 per share. Mr. Nursey Kessowjee was called to the chair. The following resolutions were passed:—

It was proposed by Mr. Hurry Bhanjee, and seconded by Mr. Rowjee Roopchund, and carried unanimously,—That a committee of shareholders of the National Financial of India be appointed to take such steps as would be advisable, in order to oppose the call of Rs. 40 per share, now made by the liquidator; to examine the accounts of the liquidation; and to compromise with the creditors of the Financial. The committee to have power to appoint a manager and solicitor at such remuneration as they may think fit, and to do all such business that may be to the benefit of the shareholders.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:—Messrs. Nursey Kessowjee, Hurry Bhanjee, Rowjee Roopchund, Vussonjee Jairam, Bhojraj Dessur, Ramdas Toolsidas, and Lalljee Cutchra.

It was next proposed by Mr. Kessowjee Thackersey, and seconded by Mr. Runchoredas Ghella, and carried unanimously,—That a subscription of one rupee per share should be raised from all the shareholders for present expenditure.

Thanks were given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair, and for allowing the use of his office for the purpose of holding the meeting.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Sir Charles Sargent presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday. Owing to the Christmas vacation, no opposed cases were heard.

RE CHINTAMON GUNGADHUR JOSEY.

Mr. Lang appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Marriott for an opposing creditor.

Mr. Marriott said he appeared to oppose an application for an interim order to be made on behalf of the insolvent. A similar application had been made on three previous occasions to Mr. Justice Gibbs, but had been refused.

Mr. Lang said he was going to base the present application on a new ground.

The Commissioner directed that the matter should stand over till Mr. Justice Gibbs sat again in this Court.

RE KESSOWJEE MOOLJEE.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order on the grounds stated in an affidavit made by the insolvent. Insolvent had now been three months in jail, and had just received a notice from his master, in which it was stated that, if he failed to attend to his duties at once, he should employ another man in his stead. If he did not get an interim order, insolvent would thus lose his employment, and thereby the means of supporting his family. A similar application had been made to Mr. Justice Gibbs, but on another ground altogether. It was refused because the schedule in the present insolvency did not agree with a schedule filed in a former insolvency, in which his petition was dismissed for want of prosecution. There was no opposition to the present application.

An opposing creditor, however, did turn up in the person of Sounderjee Waljee.

The Commissioner, on the affidavit before him, granted insolvent a protection order until the next Court day, when Mr. Justice Gibbs would preside.

RE SAMUEL HUMBY.

On the application of an opposing creditor, a native, the petition of this insolvent was dismissed on the ground of want of prosecution.

RE R. J. ABRAHAM.

On Mr. Abraham's personal application, he was allowed to withdraw his petition on the ground that he had settled with his creditors.

RE MAHADEORAM PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied to file a fresh petition. Insolvent thought he would be able to compromise with all his creditors, and therefore let the former petition drop. The Commissioner granted the application.

RE GOCULDAS MOHUNJEE.

Mr. Lang appeared for the insolvent. The liabilities amounted to Rs. 20,000.

Commissioner—Here is an item of two lacs in your balance sheet. What is that for?

Insolvent—It is for losses in trade.

Commissioner—That is not your share; why have you put down the whole amount?

Insolvent—I have given notice to all the creditors of what was credited to them.

Commissioner—Tell him that this schedule won't do at all.

A partner of insolvent said a sum of about Rs. 40,000 was due to him, but insolvent had not entered a pie of it in his schedule. If he was put down as a creditor, he would come in and oppose his discharge.

The Commissioner told this man to go to the Official Assignee and prove his claim. As to the balance sheet, his Lordship remarked it was perfectly unsatisfactory. Insolvent must explain where all the money he received was gone to.

Mr. Lang referred to and explained certain portions of the schedule.

The Commissioner directed that the matter must stand over for a fuller and more satisfactory schedule. The case was adjourned until next Court day.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, the following among other insolvents were granted their discharges:—Hajee Sheriff and Hajee Elias Shurif, merchants, liabilities Rs. 50,000; Francis de Jesus, a gas fitter, liabilities Rs. 4,147; Mrs. Eliza Godfrey, milliner, liabilities Rs. 13,200; [illegible] Rs. [illegible]; [illegible] Rs. 2,594; Aliboy Thavurbhoy, a plumber, liabilities Rs. 3,305; Fuderjee Lalla, a broker, liabilities Rs. 4,048; Pinjara Hussun, a sheep-dealer, liabilities Rs. 4,336; Whitbuldas Dayaldas, a broker, liabilities [illegible] a brass-dealer, [illegible] Rs. 3,619 [illegible]

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

ON Monday there were in all 269 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these, 66 were under sentences from the High Court, 3 from the Court of Petty Sessions, 168 from the Magistrates of Police, 31 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners, 100 were Europeans, and the remaining 169 natives.

THE POOR BOX.

AUCKLAND HOTEL, January 2nd, 1872.

To JOHN CONNON, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—The gross receipts of the Theatre Royal, Grant Road, last night, amounted to Rs. 172, namely, Rs. 16, taken by Soundy and Co., and Rs. 156 taken at the doors of the Theatre.

For the sake of the poor, I regret the sum is so small. However, instead of giving one fifth to the poor box, I have the pleasure to enclose Rs. 50.—Yours faithfully,

DAVE CARSON.

THE following further contributions have been received for the Fort Police Court poor box:—

D. W.	Rs 100
L. (B. S. C. F.)	„ 100

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE SAILORS' HOME.

WE have been requested to publish the following document, which has been sent to us, authenticated by the residents in the Sailors' Home:—

"As a general body, the seamen residing in the Home at present, numbering 42, have to say a kindly word in favour of their messman, Mr. DeSouza. In order that they may do something towards benefiting the Home, they have thought themselves justified to make known, for the inducement of seamen who may yet be discharged from ships, where they may come to in order to have a comfortable home, good provisions, and careful attention, at a very moderate rate indeed.

"As regards the meals every day, there are hints occasionally thrown out that they are fast improving, and they are much superior to what they were some time ago.

"Lastly, we must say that the Christmas-day dinner for the last holiday of 1871 was most liberal, and the Jacks, one and all, were satisfied as to its being to their entire satisfaction. The public in general know that "Jack" is a judge of a good dinner when he is on shore, and out of the way of "Salt Junk." The New Year's day dinner was also got up in a manner not to be complained of; and a moderate quantity of liquor was allowed on the occasion, in order that Jack might drink to the new year. The residents of the Home have to sum up with wishing the Committee of the Sailors' Home a 'Happy New Year,' and trust at the same time they are not too late."

MUSCAT.

NEWS REPORT FROM 22ND DECEMBER, 1871.

HIS HIGHNESS SYED TOORKEE proceeded in his ship, Rahmanee, to Barka, on the 11th instant, and returned to Muscat on the 18th.

A fight is reported to have occurred in the Dhahireh between the tribes ed-Deroo and edh-Dhowahir, in which several lives were lost. The encounter was the result of inter-tribal disputes.

In other parts of Oman tranquillity has continued.

Major-General Sir F. Goldsmid and staff passed on the 19th instant en route to Seistan.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—Dec. 15th, barque Phœnix, from Calcutta; 17th, barque Dudley, from sea; 19th, mail steamer India, from Bombay; 20th, barque Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, from Calcutta.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.—Dec. 8th, mail steamer Ethiopia, to Bombay; 15th, ship John Worster, to America; 19th, mail steamer India, to the Persian Gulf.

BUSHIRE.

NEWS REPORT FROM 17TH DECEMBER 1871.

H. M.'S SURVEYING SCHOONER CONSTANCE, B. M., arrived at Bushire on the 11th, and left again on the 17th December 1871.

Native Agent, Arab Coast, reports all quiet at sea.

Good rainfall on the 13th and 14th, and those who can afford it are making preparations for cultivation. But these are very few. They calculate on being able to put down seed for the next twenty days, which is only half the time generally required in these ports.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.—Dec. 6th, s. s. Ispahan, from Bombay, and barque Manilla, from Batavia; 10th, s. s. Cashmere, from Bombay; 11th, schooner Constance, from Bahrein; 12th, s. s. Saipe, from Bombay; 15th, s. s. Amberwitch, from Kurrachee; 17th, s.s. Cashmere, from Busreh.

SHIPPING DEPARTURES.—Dec. 3rd, s. s. Ethiopia, to Bombay; 8th, s. s. Lord Elphinstone, to Busreh; 11th, s. s. Ispahan, to Busreh; 13th, ship Manilla, to Bunder Abbas; 14th, s.s. Saipe, to Busreh, and ship Dauma, to Bombay; 16th, s. s. Amberwitch, to Fao and Busreh.

MAJOR J. J. MUIR.

WE regret to announce the death at Bangalore, on the 28th instant, after long suffering, of Major Joseph Johnstone Muir, Cadre, 49th N. I., doing general duty at Bangalore. He entered the Madras Army in 1850, served in the 2nd Burmese war, was present with the Martaban column during the advance to Tonghoo under the command of General Steel, K.C.B.—(Medal for Pegu)—served with the Madras Rifles against the mutineers in Bengal, was present at the defence of Azimghur against Kooer Sing's force in March 1858, and joined in the pursuit of that chieftain with the force under Brigadier Douglas in April 1858. Present at the actions of Azimghur and Ghoossee, and at the attack on the rebels in the Jugdespore Jungle on 4th June 1858.—(Medal.)—He was at one time Adjutant of his corps, and as such was second to none in knowledge of his work and professional zeal. Since the breaking up of his own regiment he had done duty in various capacities with different corps, the last appointment that he held being that of Officiating Wing Officer of the 27th N. I. He was very popular with his brother officers at Bangalore, by whom his loss is much deplored.—*Madras Mail.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is in mourning owing to the death of a sister.

IT is said that Mr. Forsyth, C.S., Commissioner of the Umballa Division, purposes residing in Simla next summer.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There is to be an eclipse of the sun during the year on which we have entered. It will take place on the 6th of June.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—Out of the 1,902 candidates who presented themselves for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, 766 have passed, 148 in the first division. Of the 507 who attempted the little-go, 204 were successful,—the Presidency College being well to the front.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A sergeant of H. M.'s 1-11th Regiment met his death quite accidentally the day after Christmas day at Morar. The previous day two sergeants put on boxing gloves and were having a little amusement; in receiving a blow on the face from his opponent the sergeant fell flat on his back and his head coming in contact with the flagged floor caused concussion of the brain.

THE EX-RAJAH OF SATARA.—Sahajee Bhoslay, the ex-Rajah of Sattara, who had obtained permission from Government some months ago to proceed to the Deccan for the purpose of joining the Rance, between whom and the ex-Rajah some differences had existed, returned to Kurrachee by the last mail steamer. He was received on board by Mr. Bezonjee Nowrojee, the Foudzar.—*Sindian*, Dec. 30.

BRAHMINICAL IMPOSITION.—A correspondent, writing to us from Sehwan on the 25th instant, gives the following as illustrative of the amount of imposition practiced by Brahmins on the uneducated classes of the people:—"On the first day of our arrival at Mahajunda, all the inhabitants of the town assembled on the banks of the river Indus, which runs close by, and were giving grand feasts to the Brahmins and the poor, having also engaged themselves in mirth and dancing, owing to some Brahmins having predicted that there would be a terrible earthquake that day, which would demolish the place unless sacrifices were offered to 'Bhugwan'—a fine way to be sure to get a good dinner, which the famished Brahmins must have been wishing for this long while. The earthquake, of course, never came, and the Brahmins returned home quite happy at the success they achieved in getting what they wanted!"—*Ibid.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Right Revd. Dr. Meurin having ended his visitation at Kurrachee, where he confirmed last Sunday no less than 110 children and adults, and performed a most interesting and edifying Pontifical high mass with sermon on Christmas night, left this by yesterday morning's train for Kotree, *en route* to Hyderabad, whence he is expected to return next Tuesday morning. His Lordship was accompanied by the Revd. Fr. L. Nichol, S.J., who has been nominated Chaplain of Hyderabad and Kotree. The Revd. Fr. C. Peters, S.J., the chaplain of Kotree, (who will ever be remembered by the inhabitants of that place for his earnestness and zeal) having been appointed to the charge of the Native Roman Catholic Orphanage at Bandora, will accompany his Lordship on his return to Kurrachee. The Revd. George Talbot Bridges, S.J., arrived by the last mail steamer, and took over charge of the senior class of St. Patrick's School, from the Revd. Fr. Pagani, who has been appointed Vicar of N. S. De Esperance's Cathedral. Father Pagani will leave many behind him in Kurrachee who have reaped considerable benefits by his pastoral instructions, and who will, he may rest assured, remember him with feelings of gratitude. It is [illegible] with Fathers Pagani and Peters will leave for Bombay by the next mail steamer.—*Ibid.*

THE NURBUDDA VALLEY SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THESE races were held at Khandwa on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of December, and turned out a complete success, despite the gloomy foreboding of many people and the poor support given them, considering that it is the first and only race-meeting in the Central Provinces. There were about 25 horses brought down to run from different places, Mhow being well represented by a very good lot of 13, mostly from the King's Hussars, the Colonel and officers of which crack regiment gave their hearty assistance in every way, and have been duly rewarded by carrying off many of the prizes.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Local Plate."—½ mile. Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 2. For all horses belonging to and ridden by natives; second horse saves stakes. Catch weights.

Mahomed Khan's	c b Chesnut	1
Saiekram's	c b Bay	2

There were three entries for this. It was a hollow affair, the chesnut winning easily. The riders being asked before starting which was the most likely to win, replied with one voice, "Jo hookm," to the great amusement of the by-standers, and to add to the fun the horses kept on going round the course until stopped by "hookm."

SECOND RACE.—"The Nurbudda Derby."—1½ mile. Rs. 200 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. For all horses. W.I.T.C. Weight for age and class raised 3 stone. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs, thrice or more 14 lbs. extra.

Mr. Davison's	b a h Damascus	Mr. Kennell	1
Col. Fitzwygram's	g a h Crown Prince	Mr. Brereton	2
Col. Fitzwygram's	b a h Antalo	Mr. Sulivan	3
Mr. Collister's	b a h Screwdriver	Mr. Brown	0

Crown Prince went off with the lead, closely followed by Antalo and Damascus. The latter drew up in the last quarter mile, and won by a length, Crown Prince being second.

THIRD RACE.—"The Pony Plate."—1 mile. Rs. 80 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 8. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Catch weights over 10 stone.

Mr. Healey's	b p Scarecrow	Mr. Sulivan	1
Mr. Moore's	c h p Sweetie	Owner	2
Col. Fitzwygram's	g p Gimcrack	Mr. Kennell	3
Mr. Sulivan's	g p Dispute	Mr. Brown	0

Gimcrack and Sweetie went off together and kept ahead to half the distance, when Scarecrow drew up steadily and won as he liked, the second horse being a length behind and the others close up. A good race. Time 2-26.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Hunter's Stakes."—1½ mile of fair hunting country. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25. Catch weights. Walers over 12 st., Arabs and others over 10 st.

Mr. Healey's	ch a h Viscount	Mr. Sulivan	1
Captain Pearson's	j a gal John Kidd	Mr. Kennell	2
Mr. Rooke's	ch w g Pretender	Mr. Anderson	0

An excellent race between Viscount and John Kidd all the way round, the former winning by about half a length. Pretender dropped his rider at the double ditch after refusing the first hurdle.

FIFTH RACE.—"Hack Selling Race."—½ mile. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Arab horses to be sold for Rs. 300 to carry 9 st. 7 lbs. 7lbs. extra for every Rs.100 added to price. Country-breds to carry one stone, and Walers 2 stone in excess of the above scale.

Mr. Brown's	b a gal Master Bobby	Owner	1
Mr. Davidson's	b w g Kinglake	Mr. Sulivan	2
Mr. Izard's	b a m Trojan	Mr. Anderson	3
Mr. Ramsden's	g a gal Buttons	Mr. Moore	0
Mr. Brereton's	b a m Actress	Owner	0
Mr. Howden's	b a h Raja	Owner	0

This was an excellent race. With a fair start Master Bobby got well away on the outside being soon collared by Kinglake, and the two raced abreast for the first quarter of a mile. Bobby then drew slowly ahead, and won without distress by about half a length. Buttons made a game and successful rush for third place.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"Contractors' Plate," (a handsome epergne)—R. C. and distance. For all horses belonging to and ridden by any one connected with the G. I. P. Railway. Entrance Rs. 20.

Mr Brereton's	ch a m Actress	Owner	1
Mr Ramsden	g a n Buttons	Mr. Moore	2
Mr Izard's	g a n Trojan	Mr Anderson	3
Mr Howden's	b a n Raja	Owner	0

This race is easily described. Actress, who had the legs of all of them, was ridden steadily through and won as she liked. Trojan was favourite, but came in a bad third.

SECOND RACE.—"The Galloway Stakes."—1 mile. Rs. 15 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 15. Height for inches. Winners to carry 7 lbs. extra.

Capt. Pearson's	g a gal John Kidd	Mr. Kennell	1
Mr. Brown's	b a gal Master Bobby	Brereton	2
M. Bell's	g a gal Maharaj	Owner	3

This was virtually a match between the first two. Bobby went off at a great pace, but shewed signs of break-up after the first half mile. John Kidd then slowly overhauled him and the two raced in abreast, Bobby slightly ahead till the last 200 yards, when John Kidd, lasting longest, won by a good head.

THIRD RACE.—A Match between Viscount and Screwdriver. The former won easily. Distance round the course.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Pony Handicap."—½ mile heats.

Col. Fitzwygram's	g p Gimcrack	10 7	Mr. Rennell	1
Mr. Sulivan's	g p Dispute	9 7	Mr. Brereton	2
Mr. Healey's	b p Scarecrow	10 7	Mr. Sulivan	3
Mr. Bell's	gr Juar	9 7	Mr. Brown	0

Gimcrack won the first two heats (closely pressed by Dispute, excellently ridden), and thus soon disposed of the business.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"Hack Race."—¾ mile. Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 10. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400. Walers to carry 13 stone, others 11 stone.

Mr. Rooke's	ch w s Pretender	Mr. Rennell	1
Mr. Dawson's	b w s Kinglake	Mr. Sulivan	2
Mr. Brown's	b a gal Master Bobby	Mr. Brereton	3
Mr. Collister's	b a h Screwdriver	...	0

Bobby led as usual at a terrific pace, Kinglake and Pretender being close up; but the heavy weight on Bobby began to tell very soon, and the two Walers raced in together, Pretender winning by half a length without distress.

SECOND RACE.—"A Match between Trojan and Raja," the former winning easily. Distance round the course.

THIRD RACE.—"The Railway Cup." 2 miles over the steeplechase course. Rs. 200 from fund. Entrance Rs. 20.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Healey's	ch a w Viscount	10 7	Mr. Sulivan	1
Mr. Rooke's	Pretender	12 0	Mr. Brereton	2
Mr. Moore's	Harlequin	10 0	Owner	0

Viscount led all the way round and won easily. Pretender having run in last race had no spurt left in him for the finish.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Khundwa Cup."—1½ mile. Rs. 250 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 25 for Arabs only. Weight for age raised 1½ stone.

Col. Fitzwygram's	g a n Crown Prince	Mr. Sulivan	1
Mr. Brereton's	ch a m Actress	Owner	2
Mr. Collister's	b a h Screwdriver	Rennell	3

Screwdriver went off with a rush, but caved in at the 1½ mile post. Crown Prince then raced for a quarter of a mile with Actress, drew ahead and won as he liked. A very pretty race, and capitally ridden by Mr. B. and S.

FIFTH RACE.—"Pony Hurdle Race."—¾ mile, over 6 flights of hurdles. Catch weights over 10 stone. Rs. 80 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 8.

Mr. Healey's	Scarecrow	Mr. Sulivan	1
Mr. Sulivan's	Dispute	Mr. Brereton	0
Col. Fitzwygram's	Gimcrack	Rennel	0

Gimcrack would not start. The others got off together, and both nearly spilt their riders to the first hurdle. Dispute then refused the second, and was out of the race. Scarecrow came along and won without making a mistake.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Winner's Handicap."—A sweepstake of Rs. 20 for all winners during the meeting and optional for losers. Three horses started for this, and it was won after an excellent and most exciting race by Colonel Fitzwygram's Antalo, Mr. Davison's Damascus carrying 12 stone and Mr. Brereton's Actress at 9 st. 4 lbs. also ran. Distance 1 mile.

SEVENTH RACE.—"Consolation Stakes."—Handicap. ½ mile.

Mr. Izard's	Trojan	Mr. Rennell	1
Mr. Collister's	Screwdriver	Mr. Sulivan	2
Mr. Ramsden	Buttons	Mr. Brereton	3

The three horses came in almost neck and neck, Trojan winning on the posts. A sporting and accommodating native gentleman who offered the bay he was riding to the owner of the winner in case he should lose was allowed to enter for this race. Just before the start he made a miserable object of himself and rode away sorrowfully and surreptitiously with the fast increasing darkness.

THE RED HILLS REGATTA.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 30TH DECEMBER.

(*Madras Times.*)

THE morning was particularly fine, and the day was very pleasant. The sports were resumed at about half-past six o'clock, but there were very few spectators at this early hour, and it was not till after eight o'clock that the visitors really began to come in, and before the evening there was a pretty large assemblage in the subscribers' enclosure, and there was also a good attendance outside the enclosure. His Excellency the Governor arrived at a little after twelve o'clock, and remained till the evening. There was a sailing race for ships' boats put down in the programme, but, as no boats were entered, it had to be given up. The "Mixed Fours" and "Ladies' Scratch Fours" had to be combined into one race, owing to want of time. There was a canoe race in the day. In all other respects, the programme was strictly followed out, and the proceedings throughout the day were very lively.

The first sport was the—

"SWIMMING RACE. ¼ mile. Prize value Rs. 75." There were three competitors—

Mr. W. R. Robinson.
„ J. L. Symons.
„ S. R. Turnbull.

The race was a good one, and Mr S. R. Turnbull won the prize, Mr. J. L. Symons coming in second.

After this was the—

"STEEPLE CHASE FOR NATIVES. ¼ mile. Prize value Rs. 10."

There were two entries, and the race was a closely contested one.

TWO CANOE RACES next took place. In the first race, the competitors were—

Mr. W Horsley (*Poona.*)
Mr. Hanna.
Mr. Fletcher (*Poona.*)

Shortly after the canoes started, Mr Hanna was capsized and a boat had to go to pick him up. The paddling of the other two gentlemen was excellent, and they kept well together, until the winning flag was neared, when Mr Horsley took the lead clearly and won the race.

In the second race, the competitors were—

Mr Gordon.
Mr Dalrymple.
Mr A. F. Beaufort.

These competitors appeared not to have had much practise in canoeing, and a little after the start, Mr Gordon's canoe turned over, and he had to swim up to a boat that went to his rescue. The race was won by Mr Dalrymple.

Then followed the—

"PARROT SHOOTING—*Handicap*—according to previous day's performance, 21 to 30 yards rise, 5 traps, 3 birds—Madras Gun Club' rules. Prize, value Rs. 50."

The shooting took place at the tent for subscribers and was witnessed by the ladies present. The following was the score—

Competitors.	birds killed.
Colonel Rutherford	[illegible]
Dr. Carew	[illegible]
Mr W R Robinson	[illegible]
Mr C L O'Brien	[illegible]
Dr Gibbon	[illegible]
Mr Best	0
Mr Symons	0
Mr Harrington	0
Captain Dalrymple	0
Mr Turnbull	0

There was PARROT SHOOTING again, the "Ladies' Sweepstakes." The following was the score in this shooting—

Competitors.	No of birds killed.
Captain Dalrymple	1
Mr Symons	0
Mr Best	4
Mr Turnbull	0
Colonel Rutherford	5
Dr Gibbon	1
Dr Carew	1
Mr C L O'Brien	2
Mr Harrington	0
The Hon'ble J D Sim	0
Mr W R Robinson	3

The winner of the prize had to kill three birds without a miss, so those who failed in the first shot got out at once. Mr. Best, Colonel Rutherford, and Mr. Robinson killed three birds each, and they continued shooting until Mr. Robinson and Mr. Best missed. Colonel Rutherford gained the prize, shot on behalf of Mrs. Dalrymple.

Then came the SALOON RIFLE SHOOTING by Ladies. The shooting was at a box which was converted into a target. Each lady had five shots. Four points were allowed for a "bull'seye," three points for the centre, two points for the portion of the box marked white, and one point for the box.

The following was the score:—

Competitors.	No. of points.
Miss Preddiscome	
Mrs Dalrymple	
Mrs Cornish	
Miss Preddiscome	
Miss Sim	
Miss Sexton	2
Mrs Dyer	7
Miss Ritchie	10
Miss Ritchie	9

Next followed the "SAILING RACE—*Handicap*—according to previous day's performance. Prize, a silver cup, value Rs. 100, presented by Messrs. P Orr and Sons." Two boats started. They were the Emerald and the Alice. The Emerald gave the Alice three minutes, and beat the latter by seven minutes.

The next was the—

"RIFLE MATCH.—Ladies' prize. To be shot for by gentlemen on behalf of some lady present—300 yards—any position, any rifle. Prize value Rs. 100."

There were ten competitors, and Mr Strange, who shot for the prize on behalf of Miss Ritchie, was successful, having scored thirteen points. Captain T Leonard, of the Bangalore Volunteer Rifles, was the second, and he made twelve points.

There was then another sailing race, BEATEN HANDICAP. Prize value Rs. 100. Three boats entered—Mr. Ritchie's Alice, Mr. Turnbull's Emerald, and Mr. Stephenson's Helen. The Emerald gave seven minutes to Alice, and the Alice four minutes to Helen. The Alice came in 30 seconds before the Emerald.

Then came the—

"STEEPLE-CHASE ON FOOT—¼ mile Handicap, according to previous day's performance. Prize value Rs. 58." The competitors were—

Mr C W Beaufort.
„ F Gordon.
„ Dalrymple.
„ Morgan.
„ F Richardson.

This was a very exciting race, and the prize was won by Mr C W Beaufort.

After this the ladies and gentlemen present repaired to the course for the "Scurry Steeple Chase on horseback. Catch weights. Prize value Rs. 100" The course was about ¾ mile from the tents. A mound near the course commanded a good view of the whole course, and on this place His Excellency the Governor and the other spectators assembled. The following were the horses for the race:—

Mr J L Symons' Will o' the Wisp.
Mr Gordon W Forbes' Faust.
Mr H W Wellesley's Isabella.
Mr W R Robinson's Rebecca.
Mr W S Harrington's Ballarat.
Mr Wm Morgan's Chieftain.

Ballarat took the lead and made the leaps in fine style, and it appeared at first that this horse would come in the winner, but at the turn home, Will o' the Wisp dashed up, and soon passed Ballarat, and keeping the first place secured the prize. The race was a very good one between Ballarat and Will o' the Wisp, and it was greatly enjoyed by the spectators.

The ladies and gentlemen then again proceeded to the side of the lake, where another boat race was to take place. As it was late, the "Mixed Fours" and the "Ladies' Scratch Fours" had to be combined into one race. There were four boats for this race, and the following were the crews:—

No. 1 Mr Fasken, Bow.
Dr Carew, 2.
Mr Fletcher, 3, Poona.
Mr Turnbull, Stroke.
Mr Waters, Cox.

No. 2 Mr Hammick, Bow.
Mr Symons, 2.
Mr Ramsbotham, 3.
Mr Hanna, Stroke.
Mr A F Beaufort, Cox.

No. 3 Mr Bone, Bow.
Mr Strange, 2.
Mr Croydale, 3.
Mr Horsley, Poona, Stroke.
Mr C W Beaufort, Cox.

No. 4 Mr Clay, Bow.
Mr Stevenson, 2.
Mr Pater, 3.
Mr Joyner, Poona, Stroke.
Mr Oxenham, Cox.

Three of the boats kept well together for some time, and it was hard to say which would reach the winning flag first, but as the goal was neared, boat No. 3 got to the front and secured the prize.

This brought the Regatta to a close.

THE TRICHINOPOLY RACES.

30TH DEC.—LAST DAY'S RACING.

Winning Handicap.

Bismarck	1
Fly by Night	2

3 m. 49 s.

Arab Handicap.

Brilliant	1
Selim	2

3 m. 56 s.

Consolation Handicap.

Idle Boy	1
Grace	2

1 m. 28½ s.

—*Madras Mail.*

THE GIRNEE EXPEDITION.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Dec. 29.)

ABOUT the last days of October a small body of troops of all arms set out for the famous Girnee Pass in the hills above Tank on the Derajat frontier. The expedition consisted of about fourscore sabres of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, threescore of the 3rd Punjab Light Field Battery, with two 24 pr. Howitzers and two 7 pr. bronze rifled Mountain-guns, three hundred and fifty of the 1st Sikh Infantry, and nearly the same number of the 5th Punjab Infantry, altogether about 800 men, under the leadership of Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, Commanding Dera Ismail Khan Division.

The Girnee Pass, our readers will remember, has long been notorious for the raids that have issued from it upon the plains below. Last year an attempt was made to establish a post there, but the season was too far advanced for useful action, the troops were suffering by the heat and had to be recalled. This year taking time by the forelock, the attempt has been made at the best season.

On the arrival of the force at Girnee on the 28th October, they at once set to work to entrench themselves, and by sunset, working as hard as any Roman legion, had made all safe. The Pass is everywhere covered with large stones, which were made available for the temporary defences and form the material for the future post. Clay, however, for the walls has to be brought from a distance.

On the 1st November, work on the fort began in regular order, and by the middle of December, our latest dates from the camp, had progressed satisfactorily. The work required to be finished is, roughly speaking, as follows:—The walls of the fort and the buildings and stables; the manufacture of kutcha bricks for part of this work, the roofing of the buildings, the construction of a tank for water supply, construction of roads in various directions to the extent of 28 miles. This was the work to be done, and up to date mentioned the following had been effected:

1. Three-fourths of the wall work had been finished.
2. Twenty thousand cubic feet of kutcha bricks had been made.
3. The stables were one-third done.
4. The timber for the roofs had been collected.
5. A tank, 15ft. deep, 90 long and 40 broad, has been dug, though not yet puddled.
6. A road, twenty feet broad and thirteen miles long, has been made from the Fort to the Tank road via Chush Kuch.
7. A road of the same gauge has been pushed to the famous Kot Khirgee, five miles off.
8. A road fifteen feet broad has been made from the Jutta road to the Gomul Pass via Mortuza, distance about 10 miles.

The road to Khirgee was made by the 5th Punjab Infantry at the average rate of half a mile a day. The other roads were smartly executed by the Department Public Works.

The tank was dug out by the Sikhs in one hundred and twenty-one hours, a remarkable feat, as the actual dimensions of the tank give a very small idea of the amount of work. It is calculated that the excavation work amounted to not less than 165,000 cubic feet of alluvial debris. The tank is now in course of being puddled, and though water is plentiful in the pass, will form an important feature in the new post.

The Nawab of Tonk accompanied the force, and still remains with it. A good feeling prevails among the neighbouring country people who are eager to help on the works, and so far as has been ascertained there has been no gathering of the hostile tribes in the hills, or indeed even of excitement among them. This is not unlikely owing to the appearance of solid strength our works present, which perhaps have impressed these marauders with a painful sense of their own helplessness. In front of the post are the mouths of several passes notorious for raiding. Besides the ordinary building work military instruction has not been forgotten. As far as is practicable the passes have been explored and the Infantry have been manœuvred over all the neighbouring hills. The Artillery has had practice in covering and commanding by its fire the mouths of the two passes satisfactorily.

It is gratifying to us to be able to state that the health of all in this miniature expedition continues well, and that no difficulty has been found in obtaining plentiful [illegible]

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "[illegible]" Various importers and manufacturers have attained a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY EXTENSION.

No. 2191 R, dated Simla, 30th October 1871.

FROM Major E. C. S. Williams, R.E., Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.,

To the Cons. Engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of extending railway communication in the valley of the Indus from Rohree (Sukkur) to Kotree, and have come to the conclusion that the line should be carried on the right bank. A copy of the report of a committee appointed in February last to consider the question on the spot, is enclosed for your information.

2. A detailed survey of the country during the ensuing cold season, and the preparation of a project and estimate now remain to be taken in hand, and I am directed to state that the necessary staff will be at once detailed for this purpose in accordance with the following general instructions. Major Bonus has been selected to superintend the survey, and he will be directed to report himself to you immediately on the conclusion of a special enquiry in which he is at present engaged.

3. In 1863-64 Mr. Brunton surveyed this line from Kotree to Sukkur, and the following drawings, prepared under his direction, are available, and are herewith forwarded for Major Bonus's use:—

Index Nos.		Scale.
12, 18, 20.	Plan of line from Kotree to Sukkur ...	4" to 1 mile.
16.	Section longitudinal, horizontal ...	4" to 1 ,,
21.	,, ,, vertical ...	1" to 20'
14.	Enlarged plan and section, Lukkee Pass ...	1" to 4 chains.
15.	Cross-sections at Lukkee Pass ...	1" to 10'
17.	Sections of Sunn and other rivers, horizontal ...	1" to 2 chains.
	,, ,, ,, vertical...	1" to 10 ,,
18.	Sections of canals, nullahs, streams.	1" to 10'
22.	Enlarged sections of principal channels ...	1" to 10'
23.	,, plan of Sukkur Pass, Sukkur, Bukkur and Rohree ...	16" to 1 mile.
24.	Enlarged section of Sukkur and Rohree Channels of Indus ...	1" to 10'
25.	Section of line from Kurrachee to Sehwan, horizontal ...	1" to 20 chains.
	,, ,, vertical...	1" to 50'
27.	General map ,, ...	1" to 20 miles.

In addition to these plans, the trigonometrical survey levels from Kotree to Sehwan, taken along the high road close to Mr. Brunton's line, and from Sehwan to Shikarpoor, opposite to Sukkur, taken along the sides of a minor triangulation, embracing the continuation of this road, have been published by the Great Trigonometrical Survey Department, and should be procured. There are thus numerous bench marks and fixed points from which to start isolated lines of level, and by which to check all sections.

4. It is known that Mr. Brunton was much in favour of the left bank line, but this bias could not affect the accuracy of the surveys and sections made under his direction. Mr. Brunton's line may be assumed to be correct until found to be otherwise. Acting on this view, and bearing in mind that the location of the line so far as possible during the coming season is desirable, the engineers should proceed to locate the line in accordance with Mr. Brunton's plans and sections, except in places where the officer in charge of the Survey may, after reconnoissance, see the desirability of trying to improve the route, the location of the line in those places being left undetermined until the feasibility or non-feasibility of the deviations has been ascertained.

5. The attention of the Engineer in charge of the Survey may also be directed to the following points:—

1st.—The crossing of the Sunn River, and the location of the line for three or four miles on the Kotree side of it, appears to be unsatisfactory. A wide crossing appears to have been selected, although from the plan it appears that a much more contracted crossing might have been adopted by keeping nearer to the Indus, thus accommodating the town of Magunda and the villages that are sprinkled along the line of road; or, should this be not practicable, a line farther from the Indus, following the direction of some of the lines that have been roughly indicated on the plan. Such a deviation might wind round by sharper curves, and, if necessary, rise in gradients so as to obtain higher land, and to round the spurs which appear to run down on either side of the river. The line, as at present laid on the plans, passes through low districts, so that at four miles from the River Sunn the formation level is 16 feet below the surface of the water in the Sunn, and 10 feet below its bed.

2nd.—Between the 65th and 71st mile from Kotree, a deviation appears to be practicable for saving the numerous crossings of the canals at that portion of the line. A possible deviation at that spot is roughly indicated on the map.

3rd.—At the Lukkee Pass it seems desirable to keep farther from the river, even at the expense of more earthwork and rock cutting, in order to avoid, if possible, the objectionable retaining walls on the bank of the Indus. This deviation is roughly sketched in blue on the enlarged plan of the Lukkee Pass. The curves at this point might be much sharper than shown on Mr. Brunton's plan, and a steeper gradient might be introduced to save rock cutting.

4th.—Before adopting Mr. Brunton's line between the points of Sehwan and Larkhana, it will be well to ascertain by reconnoissance whether it is worth while to make a trial section of a line which will avoid a portion of the floods from the Indus. The line that suggests itself for examination has been marked by a blue line on the general map No. 26. Starting from the Lukkee Pass it winds round the Muncher Lake to Sha Hassain, and thence through Jahoye, Peer Gaza, Mher and Nussserabad to Larkhana, thus avoiding altogether the Western Narra. The reconnoissance might be made along the line of road.

5th.—A deviation from the 187th mile to the junction of the trace with the "new supply channel" appears to give a more direct line, and there are no data to show that the direct line would not be equally good with the line marked on the plan. This deviation has also been marked for examination of the plan.

6. The following strength of staff to be placed under the orders of the Superintending Engineer in charge, seems to the Government of India to be suitable for the work that has to be done, and endeavours will be made to provide the necessary officers without delay:—

One survey party of one Executive and two Assistant Engineers will be required for the Kotree-Sehwan section, not necessarily to make a new survey of the whole, but to run isolated levels and make partial surveys of deviations from Mr. Brunton's lines, where thought necessary.

For the remaining portion of 138 miles, two parties will be required, as there will be much cross levelling to be done. One Executive Engineer and two Assistants would seem to be a proper staff for each party, with one Extra Assistant to provide for illness and for special employment, such as testing the accuracy of the cross sections of the Indus, &c.

7. One party should commence at once to locate the line from Kotree towards Sehwan. A second, pending the completion of the reconnoissance of the proposed deviation between Sehwan and Larkhana, might examine the proposed deviations at the Sunn River, so as to determine the best direction, in anticipation of the arrival of the first party with their location.

After the completion of the reconnoissance, the second party might commence operations on the line which the reconnoissance might decide to be the more eligible between Sehwan and Larkhana.

The third party might commence the location of the line from Sukkur towards Larkhana, adopting the line along the "new supply channel."

The extra Assistant might commence with an examination of the suggested alteration at the Lukkee Pass.

8. The Engineers should be instructed to collect all information possible with regard to the extraordinary flood levels, the extent and duration of floods, and the amount of waterway to be given; and they should further report on the question of the water supply at various parts of the line, and upon the relative fertility and resources of the districts through which the line passes, as well as upon the comparative importance of the towns in the vicinity.

9. You will be good enough to make immediate arrangements for tents, instruments, &c., so that the parties may take the field at the earliest possible moment. In the preparation of the estimates on the completion of the surveys, the standard dimensions for the metre gauge will be followed, and all needless labour in getting out detailed designs of iron work should be avoided. It will be best to consider at first the executive divisions into which the work is likely to be divided, and to estimate separately for each. The sleepering of the line may, it is believed, be done from the Bubbur Forests of Lower Sind. All needful data for the preparation of a design for a bridge over the Indus at Sukkur should also be colleted.

No. 126R, dated Simla, 31st October 1871.

From the Government of India,

To the Secretary of State for India.

In reporting to your Grace in despatch No. 19 of 1871 the steps taken for the construction of the section already sanctioned of the Indus Valley Railway between Mooltan and Rohree, we also forwarded copy of a resolution issued by us on the 9th February 1871, appointing a committee to investigate locally and report on the route that might be selected as the most advantageous on commercial, financial, and political grounds for providing railway communication between Rohree on the left bank and Kotree on the right bank of the Indus. We have now the honour, with reference to paragraph 6 of your Grace's despatch No. 34, dated 15th June 1871, to communicate the results of the enquiry then initiated.

2. In accordance with the instructions issued, the committee, whose report will be found among the papers transmitted with this despatch, investigated the best means of joining Rohree and Kotree by a railway on a 3'-3" gauge, and considered the relative merits of lines on the right and left banks of the Indus.

3. The most complete system would, as previously observed by us, consist of lines on both banks, connected by bridges. The cost of such a system, including rolling-stock for four trains each way on each line, a suspended girder bridge at Rohree, (like the Niagara Bridge) for slow speed, and an iron girder bridge for full speed at Kotree, is estimated by the committee at £2,385,152. This complete scheme, however, is, for evident reasons, out of the question for a long time to come.

4. If the Indus, then, be bridged only once, that is either at Rohree, Kotree, or midway between them at Sehwan, three lines can be made:—

I. Left bank line with a bridge at Kotree.

This would be 188½ miles long, and is estimated to cost £1,232,857,* or about £6,540 per mile.

* These estimates include rolling-stock for four trains a day each way.

II. Right bank line with a bridge at Rohree.

This would be 222½ miles long, and is estimated to cost £1,152,274,* or £5,180 per mile.

III. Left bank line from Rohree to Sehwan and right bank line thence to with a bridge at Sehwan.

The cost of this alternative is not given, but it is evidently considered unworthy of discussion, as it would pass through the worst portion of the country on each bank, and avoid the most prosperous territory.

5. There is one other alternative which may be alluded to, although the committee dismiss it briefly. This is a right bank line from Sukkur to Sehwan, and a left bank line thence via Hydrabad to Kotree, with bridges at all three places. This would give a line 241½ miles long, and is estimated to cost £2,099,614; or about £8,600 per mile.

6. The foregoing estimates are largely affected by the cost of the bridges, namely, at—

	£
Rohree ...	90,000
Sehwan ...	483,250
Kotree ...	383,250

These bridges differ widely in character. That at Rohree must have one clear span of 600 feet, and is, therefore, designed as a suspended girder bridge for slow speed. The bridge at Sehwan would cross at a place where protective works estimated at £100,000 (which sum is included) would be necessary, but otherwise it would, like the bridge at Kotree, be a first class work.

7. The estimates are for lines on a 3'-3" gauge, with a formation width of 10'-3", 40 lbs. rails on cross sleepers 5'-6" × 10" × 4½" (2,000 to the mile), and with limited fencing. They include superintendence and establishment charges.

8. The Government of Bombay, which was asked to report on the conclusions of the committee, has furnished, with a brief expression of general concurrence, a memorandum by their Consulting Engineer (which will be found among the papers) on the rough estimates of the committee. Colonel O'Connell, who was a member of the recent committee, and to whom the Consulting Engineer's memorandum was forwarded for remark, accepts only one modification of the cost of construction by which the cost of the right bank line would be increased by Rs. 1,09,000. Thus the comparison by cost, according to Colonel O'Connell would be, taking rolling-stock for two trains each way daily, which is more than sufficient:—

	£
Left bank line ...	£1,140,000
Right bank line ...	1,050,000
Difference of cost in favour of right bank line,	90,000

the respective lengths being—

	Miles.
Left bank line...	188½
Right bank line ...	222½
Difference of length against right bank line ...	34

and, accordance to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay, the cost would be—

Left bank line...	£1,205,000
Right bank line	£1,140,000
Difference in favour of right bank line ...	£ 65,000

Omitting the bridge over the Indus in each case, the estimates of cost are as follows:—

	Left bank. £	Right bank. £	Difference. £
Committee Report as agreed to be modified...	757,400	962,300	204,900
Ditto ditto as modified by the Consulting Engineer, Bombay...	820,300	1,017,700	197,400

It appears from these figures that, disregarding the bridges, the right bank line will be 34 miles longer than the left bank line, and will cost £200,000 more. It is in the bridging that the right bank line crossing the Indus at Sukkur has the advantage over the left bank line crossing the Indus at Kotree.

9. The bridges are estimated as follows:—

	Committee. £	Consulting Engineer. £
Sukkur........	90,000	120,000
Kotree........	383,250	383,250

Thus, if the cost of the bridges be included, it seems that the right bank line may, in the aggregate, cost from £60,000 to £90,000 less than the left bank line, but that the latter will be the shorter to work over and maintain. Looking, however, to the uncertainty of the cost of the bridges, we think it may be assumed that the total cost of both lines will be the same.

10. Under these circumstances the preference for either line must be based on their respective values from a political and military, as well as from a commercial point of view, for it appears an essential part of the scheme that the Indus should be bridged. The committee are of opinion that traffic will never be carried across the river to a railway on the opposite side except, perhaps, at Sukkur (Rohree) where the banks are permanent, and that ferries at Kotree or Sehwan in place of bridges would be of no use should the left bank be adopted for the whole or a part of the extension. From an engineering point of view Sukkur is an admirable site for a bridge, although the large span that will be required may make a peculiar construction desirable. The bridging of the Indus at Kotree will in our opinion be a much more formidable matter than has been supposed in some quarters, while as respects any future extension towards the Bolan Pass, the left bank line having been decided upon between Mooltan and Rohree, the bridging of the Indus at Sukkur is certainly to be preferred. With reference to the military question as to whether it is necessary that the barrier of the Indus should be interposed between the frontier and the railway, it may be noted that, if the facility of placing troops at the Bolan Pass from the sea as well as from Upper India is an object, it can best be attained by the right bank line, as troops could be brought up from Kurrachee by that route while they could be brought down simultaneously from Upper India by the left bank line between Mooltan and Rohree.

11. The narrow gauge stock of the 500 miles between Mooltan and Kotree could not, however, be concentrated if the line were divided by the Indus at Sukkur, that is, if the construction of the bridge were postponed. In such a case, indeed, the working of through traffic would be facilitated, so long as the narrow gauge is not laid on the Sind line, by carrying out the extension on the left bank, as otherwise there would be two breaks of gauge.

12. The right bank line has a further claim to the railway, inasmuch as it will traverse British territory throughout its course, whereas the left bank line below Rohree must pass for about 40 miles through Khyrpoor, the ruler of which State, Meer Ali Morad, was reported to be very averse to a railway passing through his dominions when the matter was under discussion some years ago.

13. The proposal to put the railway on the spoil bank of the projected canal on the left bank of the Indus, if made, has been condemned by the committee. They state that the cost of the railway would be reduced by only £51,000, and they urge that the result of bringing together of two means of communication of unequal power is to greatly diminish the utility of the weaker one, and that the plan is altogether undesirable. In this view we entirely agree. There is no estimate among the enclosed papers showing the probable saving that might result from making the proposed canal suitable for irrigation only, and not for navigation; but from the project of the canal that has been received by us, it is observed that the additional works required in the shape of locks to render the canal a first class line of navigation are so few, and the expenses so small a portion of the cost of the whole project, that there can be little hesitation about their construction if the project be carried out. This confirms what was to be expected in a country like Sind, namely, that the difference of cost between an irrigation and navigation canal cannot be great, and it therefore seems proper that if an irrigation canal is to be made on the left bank of the Indus, it should also be adapted to navigation, and the railway should be placed on the opposite bank of the river so as to afford to those districts, where there is no perennial canal either existing or proposed, an improved means of communication.

14. As respects the point at which the Indus should be bridged in connection with any railway extension from the Bombay side, it has hitherto been considered that Hydrabad is the point that should be made for by any railway from the east. The possible lines that have been mentioned are (1) from Ahmedabad by Deesa and Oomerkote, and (2) from Ahmedabad by Wudwan and Luckput. The distance by the first would be about 390 miles; by the second 460 miles, of which 76 miles are under construction; so that, by both routes, the same length of new line would have to be made. The comparison for present consideration, however, is not so much that of alternative lines from Hydrabad towards Bombay as of lines from alternative points on the Indus; and an inspection of the map suggests that, with a bridge at Sukkur, this connecting link might be made from Ajmere via Jodhpoor, Jeysulmere, to Rohree. The length of this line would be about 410 miles.

15. The connection of Deesa with the Ahmedabad terminus of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and the eventual junction of this military station with Ajmere (via Aboo and Palee) seem indeed necessary future extensions of our railway system, now that the undertaking of the Indore line and its probable extension northwards has put it out of the question to carry a railway from Baroda into the south of Rajpootana. Once this direct line of railway shall be established between Bombay and Upper India, the question of connecting it with Sind may be expected to press for solution, notwithstanding the great physical difficulties to be encountered in traversing the desert with its formidable shifting sand hills, though these may perhaps be avoided by skirting the northern margin of the Runn. Many years must, however, elapse in our opinion before the question of the alignment of this railway will call for decision, and in the event of its being found hereafter that the most suitable route across the desert indicates Hydrabad as the point of junction rather than Sukkur, a second crossing of the Indus will be required, if that river be now bridged at Sukkur in consequence of the right bank being adopted for the extension between Rohree and Kotree. In this event we do not think that a bridge need be contemplated at Kotree, as a good ferry should suffice, at least for many years; but be this as it may, the contingency is so remote that the question now at issue may, we think, be decided without reference to it. The sketch (enclosure No. 5) exhibits the several connecting lines discussed in this and the preceding paragraph.

16. Returning now to the Indus Valley line, and regarding the commercial aspects of the case, your Grace will observe that the committee have obtained the following data from investigations on the spot:—

The foreign traffic of the Punjab to be carried by rail through Sind is calculated at 23,440 tons a year. This would pass over either line.

The foreign traffic of the right bank of the Indus is calculated at 40,000 tons, half of which would pass over a right bank line with a yearly ton mileage of 3,400,000 miles.

The foreign traffic of the left bank is calculated at 20,000 tons, half of which would pass over a left bank line, with a yearly ton mileage of 1,090,000 miles.

Computations are also made of the probable passenger traffic, which must, however, be hypothetical.

17. On these data, and assuming that 60 per cent. of the earnings are expended in working the traffic, the committee estimate that the right bank line would pay 2·41 per cent., the left bank line 1·78 per cent., and the two lines, if both be constructed, 1·7 per cent. In other words, if the Government could borrow money at 4½ per cent., the general revenues would be annually burdened with £24,000 if the right bank line were made, £33,500 if the left, and £66,500 if both lines were made.

18. As to the comparative wealth of the districts that would be respectively traversed by the right and left bank lines, the committee state that the right bank line between Kotree and Sukkur yields Rs. 19,00,000 of land revenue, while the left bank between Hydrabad and Rohree yields only Rs. 10,16,000. Taking the figures entered on the map attached to the committee's report, it appears that, omitting the terminal talooks on both sides, the population of the talooks between Sukkur and Hydrabad is almost precisely equal* on the two banks, but that the revenue of the right bank talooks is Rs. 13,96,422 against Rs. 7,33,366 derived from the left.

	No.
* Right bank...	415,669
Left bank......	414,862

19. It appears also that the right bank districts export more than twice as much as the left bank districts. Thus, with the same population, the right bank districts, owing to irrigation, are twice as wealthy, and afford to a railway the prospect of twice as much traffic as the left bank districts. A large irrigation canal has, however, been proposed below Rohree on the left bank, and it is not improbable, if the project be carried out, that, ere many years elapse, the left bank districts, already as populous, will be as rich and fertile as those on the right bank.

20. As to the probable returns, the estimates of traffic made by the committee are very moderate and differ very widely from those of the committee appointed by the Bombay Government in 1868, copy of whose report is enclosed. The Sind railway traffic is about 80,000 freight ton-miles per mile open yearly, whereas the committee's estimated traffic is only about 48,637 freight ton-miles per mile open. The Sind line obtains the left bank traffic above Hydrabad, as well as that of the right bank, and the boat traffic trans-shipped at Kotree is largely in excess of what the right bank project is credited with, namely, one-twentieth of that brought down in boats. But while the traffic is probably under-estimated by the committee the profits are, as suggested by the Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay, decidedly over-estimated, owing to the working expenses being taken too low. Instead of net profits of Rs. 3,48,426 on the right bank line, arrived at by the committee, the following, judging from the actual facts of working on the Sind line, would be more probable:—]

	Rs.
Gross traffic †	7,25,000
Working expenses	5,85,000
Profits...,.....	1,40,000

† Committee's estimate increased for through passengers.

or about 1·3 per cent. on the capital outlay. But, as already remarked, the estimate of gross traffic is very moderate; and if, as is not improbable, it should be increased to Rs. 10,00,000 we might look for a profit of Rs 3,50,000, which would afford a return of 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay on the line, stocked for two trains only each way daily.

21. The right bank will afford a better return than the left bank, with charges based on mileage rates; but the extra 34 miles to be worked over on the right bank is a disadvantage, and, in comparing the merits of the two lines, the same through charges for non-local traffic ought to be assumed over both. From the point of view, then, of the profits realised, there may not be much to choose between either bank; but if, as seems certain, the right bank will carry at least 10,000 more tons of local produce than the left, and still realise as much profit as the latter, the preference should be given to it.

22. It is apparent that we cannot calculate upon the Indus Valley Extension line as a direct remunerative work, however much we may succeed in keeping down its first cost. It is, however, more than probable that the sections of the railway already made will yield better returns than they now do, when the two ends are joined; and, though it cannot be expected that the full interest will be covered for a long time to come, there will be a moderate return, and a large advantage in the provision of a better outlet for the province of the Punjab.

23. On a perusal of the papers forwarded with this despatch, your Grace will, we trust, concur with us in thinking that the preponderance of authority is in favour of crossing the Indus by a bridge at Sukkur and proceeding to Kotree by the right bank.

24. First as regards the military considerations. In this respect the advantages are clear. We believe the Indus Valley line will be a line of as great strategical importance as any that has yet to be made in India, having regard to the possibility, however remote, of foreign invasion. In this respect we place its advantages before those of the Lahore and Peshawur line. Looking upon this line therefore in its most important feature, namely, as a strategic and military line, we are strongly in favour of the right bank line.

25. In a commercial point of view, the right bank has many advantages. The country through which the railway passes is better than on the other side. It is probable that in future years a canal may be made which will be sufficient for all the commercial requirements of the left bank, and though the number of miles travelled will be somewhat greater, the cost will be somewhat less, and the great uncertainty of bridging the Indus at Kotree will be avoided.

26. We cannot think that consideration with regard to the approaches of a railway from the Bombay or Ajmere side can enter very seriously into the consideration of this matter at present.

27. With regard to finance, this undertaking is not very promising, and if anything shows the soundness of the decision that was arrived at in reducing the guage for future long lines of communication in India, it would be the forecast made in these papers; in fact, if our only mode of constructing a line was to be on the scale of the East Indian or even the Delhi and Punjab Railways, from Mooltan to Kotree, the thing under our present circumstances would have been a financial impossibility.

28. The returns of expected traffic are not very reliable, but they are sufficient to show that for the present at all events a narrow gauge line made on the most economical principles cannot be remunerative.

29. If, however, we look upon it in a political light, and if we have only to pay £30,000 or £40,000 a year for building the "missing link," we consider that the money would be exceedingly well spent.

30. We commend all these valuable papers to the consideration of your Grace. We have had no hesitation in ordering that the detailed survey and location of the line on the right bank be commenced and be prosecuted and completed during the ensuing cold season. A copy of our orders accompanies.

31. We beg also to annex a copy of a minute by our colleague His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of this day's date.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING.

1.—Proceedings, March 1871, Nos. 167—70.
2.—From Bombay, No.——, dated 2nd May 1871.
3.—From ditto, No. 909, dated 1st August 1871.
4.—To Consulting Engineer to Government for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, No. 2191R., dated 30th October 1871.
5—Sketch.
6.—Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 31st October 1871.

MINUTE BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, DATED 31ST OCTOBER 1871.

I dissent from the 24th and 27th paragraphs. Fully concurring regarding the extreme political value of the Indus Valley line of Railway, I am unable to concur in placing its urgency before the completion of the Lahore and Peshawur line.

"Troops," he says, "could be delivered by steamer on the right bank of the Indus opposite to the Bolan Pass; but there is no alternative to marching from Lahore to Peshawur, and the immediate elements of danger, which might call for military repression, are close to our Peshawur frontier and a long way from the frontier of Sind." I am unable to consider the construction of the Indus Valley line on a broad gauge "a financial impossibility" under the present circumstances of India.

NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

THE UNIVERSITIES BOAT RACE.

THE President of the Oxford University Boat Club has received the official acceptance of the "dark blue" challenge, and the race may be expected to come off at the latter end of March, probably on Saturday, March 23, being the last day of Hilary or Lent Term at Oxford. Mr. R. W. Lesley, the new President of the Oxford University Boat Club, who last year rowed stroke for the unsuccessful Oxford crew, will, it is said, again wield the stroke oar for Oxford; while Mr. J. H. D Goldie, who was successful for Cambridge two years running, will, it is understood, again have the honour of rowing stroke to the "light blue" crew—*Globe.*

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DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
C. Peile, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq., and
Frank G. Jefferson, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. J. H. Sylvester.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...	£84,37,750-15- 4

of which Twenty-five lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	,, 240 0 0
[Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES

MILITARY MEN AT CIVIL RATES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP..............................	£250,000
THE INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED	£850,000
THE LIFE TRUST FUND EXCEEDS	£226,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.

A. Thorndike, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
DR. SYDNEY SMITH, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.
Attendance from 9 till 11 A.M.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are lower than those of other Offices.

2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.

3. Claims are paid ONE MONTH after satisfactory proof of death.

4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.

5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.

6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.

7. Its investments are all of a first-class character, and in proportion to liabilities are estimated to exceed those of any other Assurance Company established in India.

8. Military men doing ordinary duty with their Regiments, in time of peace as well as those in Civil employ, are accepted at Civil rates.

9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.

10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.

11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.

12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

13. The Commercial Union Office is entirely free from Amalgamations.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra ...	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad ...	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Bankipore ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts ...	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares ...	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore ...	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bimlipatam ...	Messrs. Minchin & Co.
Bombay ...	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore ...	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Chumparun ...	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts ...	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin ...	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada ...	Abell, Will & Co.
Colombo ...	Fowlie, Richmond & Co.
Dalhousie ...	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto ...	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca ...	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Dhurmsala ...	A. J. Wheatley, Esq.
Etawah ...	Messrs. Cohen, Feilman & Co.
Jhansie ...	Bazonjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Jubbulpore ...	The Jubbulpore Trading Company.
Kandy ...	H. Thomson, Esq.
Kurseong ...	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore... ...	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto ...	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow ...	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras ...	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Mean Meer ...	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut ...	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore ...	T. Lucas and Co.
Monghyr ...	Thomas & Co.
Murree ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Mussoorie ...	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore ...	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Ootacamund ...	L. F. Chapman, Esq.
Patna ...	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto ...	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Peshawur ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Purneah ...	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon ...	Messrs. Bullock Brothers.
Ranchi ...	C. W. Hawes, Esq.
Rawul Pindee... ...	W. Baker, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts ...	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet ...	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor... ...	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot ...	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa ...	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto ...	United Bank of India.
Ditto ...	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further informations may be obtained on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
30th September 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859	....	£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do.	1869	£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859	....	£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do.	1869	£213,420 14s. 8d.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st June 1871.

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq.,
VICE-PRESIDENT INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

BRANCH OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.
POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITOR.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.
SECRETARY.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISIONS OR BUSINESS SECURITIES, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.
BRANCH OFFICE, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Founded, A.D. 1844.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENT:—T. F. PUNNETT, BRUCE LANE.
MEDICAL REFEREE:—SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

The entire Profits are divided amongst the Holders of Participating Policies.

Profits on Participating Policies can be applied first in extinguishing the Premiums, and then in making the Policies payable during the life-time of the Assured.

The lives of Parsee and Eurasian gentlemen are accepted at EUROPEAN CIVILIAN RATES.

All necessary Forms and other requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances and the Rates of Premium may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

T. F. PUNNETT, Agent.
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, December 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.

Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............	£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto	£1,412,466

Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.

Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts	Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 ,, Pints	43 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 28th October 1871.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON, & Co.'s		
Brandy, ...	Rs. 25	per doz.
Sherry............	,, 25	,,
GORDON'S		
Brown Sherry	,, 24	,,
LARRONDE FRERE'S		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 15	,,
Chateau Lafite............	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
W. McEWAN'S		
Beer, Quarts............	,, 4-8	,,
Ditto Pints	,, 2-8	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE:—			
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry (shortly expected)...	Rs....	40 per doz. quarts.	
Ditto Ditto ...	,,	42 per 2 doz. pints.	
Sillery ...	,,	20 per doz. quarts.	
STILL HOCKS:—			
Laubenheimer ...	,,	15	,, ,,
Liebfraumilch ...	,,	20	,, ,,
Steinwein ...	,,	20	,, ,,
Rüdesheimer ...	,,	24	,, ,,
Johannisberger ...	,,	30	,, ,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ...	,,	36	,, ,,
Do. do. Blue capsule ...	,,	45	,, ,,
SPARKLING:—			
Hock... ...	,,	15	,, ,,
Moselle ...	,,	15	,, ,,
CLARETS:—			
St. Estephe Medoc.. ...	,,	9	,, ,,
St. Estephe... ...	,,	15	,, ,,
Chateau de Frauds ...	,,	16	,, ,,
Vray Canon ...	,,	18	,, ,,
Chateau Larose ...	,,	22	,, ,,
Chateau Leoville ...	,,	24	,, ,,
Chateau Lafite ...	,,	28	,, ,,
BRANDY:—			
Tricoche & Co. 1866 ...	,,	18	,, ,,
Ditto 1865 ...	,,	20	,, ,,
H. and C. Balaresque ...	,,	22	,, ,,
G. Martineau ...	,,	22	,, ,,
Blanchy Frères ...	,,	22	,, ,,
Gautier Frerès, ...Rs. 24 per case of		24 doz. impl. pts.	
Blanchy Frères, best Cognac ...	,,	28 per doz. qrts.	
ITALIAN WINES:—			
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still) ...	,,	14	,, ,,
Brachetto ...	,,	14	,, ,,
Barolo ...	,,	14	,, ,,
Nebiolo ...	,,	14	,, ,,
Passito ...	,,	14	,, ,,
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	,,	160	
VERMOUTH:—			
At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.			
BEER:—			
H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz. ...	,,	5 per doz. qts.	
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen. ...	,,	6	,, ,,
Ditto. ,, ...	,,	4	,, ,,
MAAGBITTER:—			
Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.			
CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY:—			
Carriage Candles 6⅞ as. per packet of 6. In small boxes of 24 packets.			
CHEESE:—			
Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.			
Green ,, 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.			
FIGS:—			
In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.			
In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 ,,			

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, December, 1871.

HOTELS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. S. M. DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, begs to announce that the HOTEL is now OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. It has excellent accommodation, and situated on the best site on the Hill.

Beer, Wines, Spirits, &c., of the best quality are supplied with moderate charges, and great care is taken of the Visitors.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld.

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WANTED.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY (Brahmin or Hindoo), thoroughly familiar with English and Marathi writing and translation, for a Native Sirdar. The appointment being confidential, Certificates of Character are required.—Apply personally to D. S. KEMP & Co., 5, Elphinstone Circle.

SURGEON REQUIRED.—The s.s. WALAMO, leaving for Liverpool about 28th proximo, will require the services of a DOCTOR on her Homeward voyage.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th December 1871.

WANTED, for the JEYPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of ARTS, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, possessing a good knowledge of most Mechanical Manipulations, especially as regards Metal-work of all descriptions, Turnery in all its branches, and practical Mechanics generally, together with a competent acquaintance of all the details and principle of Mechanical and Rudimentary Freehand Drawing. Applications, in Candidate's own handwriting, together with testimonials as to character and qualifications, to be addressed to the PRINCIPAL of the INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS, Jeypore, Rajpootana.

ALSO.

A NATIVE DRAUGHTSMAN, well-pratised in Mechanical, Architectural, and Engineering Drawing, capable of laying down Survey Maps and Sections, and generally acquainted with all the routine practice of an Architect's and Engineer's Office.

Application to be made as above.

To competent men Liberal Salaries will be given.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.

		Rent.
Bungalow No. 493,	vacated by Mr. Johnstone .... Rs.	250
,, ,, 52,	,, ,, ,, King	75
,, ,, 54,	....	60
,, ,, 55,	Dixon........................	65
,, ,, 56B,	,, ,, ,, Dixon..................	175
,, ,, 56E,	,, ,, ,, Cleary.................	125
,, ,, 56E,	New House....................	125
,, ,, 67,	New House....................	75
,, ,, 93,	....	250
,, ,, 94,	,, Messrs. Benn and others ...	250
,, ,, 104,	....	125
,, ,, 105,	,, Messrs. Scott and others......	150
,, ,, 118,	Mr. Glover	200
,, ,, 129A,	from 1st January 1872........	200
,, ,, 130,	now in the occupation of Hon. Mr. Tucker	300
,, ,, 142,	vacated by Mr. Best	250
,, ,, 155,	now in the occupation of Mr. Peile.......	275
,, ,, 12,	furnished, now in the occupation of Dr. Cline	200

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE very Spacious Upper-storied BUNGALOW known as "The Hermitage," and the former Residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and lately vacated by C. E. Benn, Esq. most excellently situated in a very large Compound, and the nearest Bungalow to the Fort. Two Families or half a dozen Bachelors could reside with every comfort. There are three spacious Halls for a Drawing, Dining, and Billiard Rooms. Rent Rs. 400.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

AN Upper-storied BUNGALOW, lately vacated by Mr. Kinloch. Rent Rs. 175.

Another Upper-storied BUNGALOW formerly in the occupation of Mr. Wilkinson. Rent Rs. 150.—Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

MAZAGON.

A VERY large Upper-storied BUNGALOW, opposite to the Hope Hall Hotel. Rent only Rs. 200.

The spacious BUNGALOW in Victoria Road, lately vacated by Mr. Hynes. Rent Rs. 150.

Four others for Rs. 125, 125 90, 80.

Two upper-storied BUNGALOWS in Byculla. Rents Rs. 200 and 150.

Few BUNGALOWS in other different localities, particulars of which could be had from the Office of

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW in Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

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